

WEALTH DRAFT  
PLAN ADOPTED  
BY THE LEGIONConscription of Property as  
Well as Men Urged by  
Military BoardPROGRAM CENTERS  
ON CHILD WELFARESuch Work Will Do More for  
America Than Was Done  
on Battlefields, They Say

ST. PAUL, Minn., Sept. 18 (Special).—The American Legion convention today adopted the report of its Military Affairs Committee recommending conscription of property and wealth in event of war substantially as proposed in the plan sponsored by The Christian Science Monitor. The report was introduced by John Mark.

Leaders of the Legion expressed the hope at the opening of the fourth day's convention session today, that their organization by activities in child welfare work, will do more for America than was done on the battlefields of Europe. This sentiment was expressed in the annual report of the National Children Welfare Committee of the American Legion and supported by all delegates present who are observing Child Welfare Day.

## Protective Program

"While it is not our idea that the American Legion can or should dominate the field of child care," the report reads: "We do believe that the American Legion—by reason of the fact that it is a picked and selected body of men, by reason of the fact that we are in the highest sense patriots, by reason of the fact that we recognize no denominational, sectarian, political or racial differences, by reason of the fact that we are a cross-section of the entire American public, pledging ourselves in the broadest sense for God and country—can become the chest of tools and the many chests of tools scattered from Maine to California, reaching with the '40 and '8' and the auxiliary into every city, town and rural community in the country and every strata of social life, which all agencies in the child care field can find ready and use us in the improvement and safeguarding of childhood and in the development of better men and women."

Two boys and two girls, brought here from the American Legion children's billet at Otter Lake, Mich., were made the objects of much attention by delegates. Emphasis was placed upon the importance of banning the word "orphan." There is no such thing, according to the Legionnaires, and they decline to use it in any of their discussions or reports.

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## Supreme Court Chief

RACE FOR ARMS  
IS WATCHED IN  
SOUTH AMERICAChile, Argentina, Peru,  
Brazil Compete After  
Failure of Parley

By WALLACE THOMPSON

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 18.—A great race for naval armament is on in South America. It began slowly, but since the failure of the disarmament plan at the Pan-American Conference in Santiago, Chile, in March of last year, it has gained momentum in all the four principal countries of this continent.

Peru, with an American naval mission established in Lima, has ordered a fleet of submarines, for which the country is paying with heavy taxes on the inescapable incidentals of business, such as cablegrams.

Chile has just opened the largest drydock in South America, frankly for the purpose of keeping the Chilean navy, which includes one of the modern battleships in South America, at the highest possible point of efficiency.

Brazil, with a large American naval mission in Rio de Janeiro, has the greatest naval development of South American history.

And Argentina, which of all the countries can best afford to spend in this respect, is considering the issue of the equivalent of nearly \$200,000,000 in U.S. currency for army and navy.

The Rivadavia, the chief ship of the Argentine navy, is now in the United States being thoroughly modernized, and the naval program is accepted—not merely, to be sure, but accepted none the less—as one of the necessary phases of the astounding development of this country.

All this is the result of a great failure at Santiago—no one who was present denies this. The disarmament question was brought up, discussed, intensified, and left to the decision of the signatories of the treaty. The question broke on whether the status quo should be maintained or whether Brazil, with a longer coast line, should be permitted an increased naval strength.

## Status Quo Proposed

Argentina's cup in many ways the position the United States occupied at the Washington Conference, in that Argentina really could afford the naval race, while Brazil, Chile and Peru could not afford to assume the burden. Argentina, then, proposed the status quo, and stood firm for that. Brazil wanted a third battle ship before building stopped. The United States held the key to the situation. The United States had encouraged Chile to have the question of disarmament put on the agenda of the conference, yet at Santiago the United States refused to do so. The result is that the question was stirred up and was left stirred up.

Here in Argentina the criticism of the action of the United States in the Santiago conference of 1923 is sharp enough to bring the matter well to the front. The United States had, they held, an opportunity to do what it did in Washington, and by siding with Argentina in stopping the naval race then and there, to have achieved the one thing needed and desired. Instead of that, they point out, the United States delegation sided with Brazil in their very silence supported the Brazilian viewpoint. This the Argentines blame for the failure at Santiago and thus for the race into which they have entered today.

Argentines are nothing if not frank when they discuss the politics of the world which touches them. They say quite simply that of course the United States, having been supported by Brazil in the World War, when Brazil entered at the side of the United States, and Argentina, because Argentina was not threatening all the world, was not invited to influence the action of the United States. They admit this ground for Brazilian-United States friendship, but they say they do not see why they should have been asked a question that should have been greater than friendships—the question of South American disarmament.

As in far too many of the points of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

NEW CHIEF JUSTICE  
APPOINTED IN CANADA

OTTAWA, Sept. 18 (Special).—Justice Francis Alexander Anglin, one of the junior judges of the Supreme Court of Canada, has been appointed Chief Justice of Canada.

H. A. McKeown, Chief Justice, King's Bench Division of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, has been appointed chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners for Canada.

RITE RE-ELECTS  
LEON M. ABBOTTConstructive Masonry Is  
Mark of Supreme Council's 112th Meeting

With the installation of officers of the line, all of whom were re-elected yesterday to serve for three years more, the one hundred and twelfth annual meeting of the Supreme Council, Thirty-Third Degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction for the United States, which has been in session in Boston since Monday, was formally brought to a close today with traditional "Chain and Union" Rite, which all agencies in the child care field can find ready and use us in the improvement and safeguarding of childhood and in the development of better men and women."

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CHEKIANG THIRD  
ARMY REVOLTS  
AS WAR SPREADS

Peking Issues Formal Declaration Against Manchurian War Lord

Simultaneously with the announcement today that the Peking Government had declared war on Chang Tso-lin, came news of two other important developments—the revolt of the Chekiang third army, which greatly affects the Shanghai area, and the bombing of the southern extremity of the great Chinese wall. Shanhaikuan was attacked from the air, and although no estimate of the damage is available, it is known that the city was used as a mobilization point by Gen. Wu Pei-fu, who has just been placed in full command of the central forces opposed to General Chang.

By Special Cable

PEKING, Sept. 18.—War was formally declared against Chang Tso-lin and Gen. Wu Pei-fu was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Peking forces by a presidential mandate issued this morning. Wang Chen-ping, Vice Inspector-General of Chihli, Honan and Shantung, was appointed second in command. The Shanhaikuan divisional commander, Tang Shu-shin; the Peking garrison commander, Wang Hui-shing, and Peng Yu-shiang, have been appointed respectively commanders of the first, second and third Peking armies.

The mandate reviews reports from Peking commanders detailing Chang Tso-lin's aggressive action against Peking. It says the President would not permit the situation to deteriorate, and now Chang Tso-lin has become aggressive. It summons the entire strength of the National Government to restore peace and the Central Government's authority in Manchuria. The commanders have been instructed to do their utmost to prevent injury to the "life and property of Chinese civilians and foreigners." All Chang Tso-lin soldiers who surrender and declare their loyalty to Peking will be forgiven.

Two Chekiang Divisions  
Reported to Have Deserted

SHANGHAI, Sept. 18 (AP).—The Chekiang third army, assigned to guard that province against invasion from the north, has been reported to have deserted. The Chekiang second army, assigned to guard that province against invasion from the south, has been reported to have deserted. The Chekiang first army, assigned to guard that province against invasion from the east, has been reported to have deserted. The Chekiang fourth army, assigned to guard that province against invasion from the west, has been reported to have deserted. The Chekiang fifth army, assigned to guard that province against invasion from the south, has been reported to have deserted. The Chekiang sixth army, assigned to guard that province against invasion from the north, has been reported to have deserted. The Chekiang seventh army, assigned to guard that province against invasion from the east, has been reported to have deserted. The Chekiang eighth army, assigned to guard that province against invasion from the west, has been reported to have deserted. The Chekiang ninth army, assigned to guard that province against invasion from the south, has been reported to have deserted. The Chekiang tenth army, assigned to guard that province against invasion from the north, has been reported to have deserted. The Chekiang eleventh army, assigned to guard that province against invasion from the east, has been reported to have deserted. The Chekiang twelfth army, assigned to guard that province against invasion from the west, has been reported to have deserted. The Chekiang thirteenth army, assigned to guard that province against invasion from the south, has been reported to have deserted. The Chekiang fourteenth army, assigned to guard that province against invasion from the north, has been reported to have deserted. 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## RACE FOR ARMS IS WATCHED IN SOUTH AMERICA

(Continued from Page 1)

difference between the United States and the nations of Latin America, in this case Argentina apparently has much on its side. The American naval mission to Brazil has caused much discussion and much hard feeling in Argentina, and the conviction here certainly is that the naval mission was sent as a direct return for the whole-hearted support which Brazil gave the United States in 1917, and being just that sort of gesture, it meant also that the United States really wanted South America, and especially Argentina to know that on the ground of that friendship the United States stood firm, in all things.

All this might be true in Washington's attitude—just here it need not be discussed—the fact of importance is that Argentina believes it. And the other fact which follows is that by all this combination of affairs, the United States has appeared, in this disarmament question, as standing firmly by the side of its friend Brazil—and standing there, whether Brazil is right or wrong.

It is useless to think and more useless to argue, in Argentina, that, after all, inter-American friendship is being shown in all this to be something more than words, and that the moral of the fact is engaged in of Brazil and the arm answer of the United States ought to be noted. You may believe all that, but it has nothing to do with the Argentine view of South American disarmament. The fact of the disarmament are very simple to the Argentine conception. They are a bit grim about it here, where they have the money to spend, just as they are grim in Peru, where the money is coming hard but where they think that it must be spent on the submarines, which as one prominent Peruvian statesman pointed out, "are a defensive arm."

**American Naval Mission**  
Argentina and Chile look askance, the one at the other. The American naval mission in Rio de Janeiro, which sits up nights making the Brazilian navy more effective as a fighting arm, and the other at the American naval mission in Lima, which is engaged in the same laudatory pursuit—the only difficulty being that Brazil has one possible enemy, which is Argentina, and Peru has one possible enemy, which is Chile. And the Argentine, which is Chile, and the Argentine, which is Peru, are both working on the \$200,000,000 naval bill, remember how the United States stood by Brazil while Argentina, as they feel, stood by and for the policies of the United States as enunciated at the Washington Disarmament Conference.

So they wonder a little here. In Chile, stirring up the politics and the patriotism necessary to get the public to spend money, that they would like to be putting into ports and railways, on naval armament, they wonder a little, also, although like good Spaniards they are entirely philosophical about it—on the surface.

So with the American naval missions at either horn, and with the recollection of the Santiago conference of 1922 very fresh indeed here, even the most patriotic North American resident of Buenos Aires cannot but incline to agreement with the Argentines that it does look as if the United States did have at least potentially, both horns of the dilemma well in hand.

But at the moment, the race for armament goes on, and the United States naval mission stays on. Of course there are European missions here and war in Chile, but somehow it does not seem quite the same to Argentina.

**DARTMOUTH COLLEGE OPENS ITS 155TH YEAR**  
HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 18.—Indications today at the opening of the new college year at Dartmouth College, now 155 years old, were that a record number of students would be enrolled. Registration was completed yesterday, but the college of-

**EVENTS TONIGHT**  
New England Week: Public "Rotary Night" mass meeting, Mechanics Building, 8.  
Photographers' Association of New England: Convention, New Ocean House, Swampscott.

**Theaters**  
Boston Opera House—"The Mikado," 8:15.  
Copley—"Sun Up," 8:20.  
Hollis—"Hell-Bent For Heaven," 8:20.  
Arlington—"Brown Sugar," 8:15.  
St. James—"Good Gracious, Annabelle," 8:15.  
Keith—"Vaudeville," 8:2.  
Majestic—"Mr. Battling Butler," 8:15.  
Tremont—"Lollipop," 8:15.

**Photoplays**  
Fenway—"The Alaskan"  
Tremont Temple—"Dramatic Life of Abraham Lincoln," 2:30, 8:20.

**TOMORROW'S EVENTS**  
Harvard University: Student registration, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.  
Free public lecture on Christian Science by John H. Stewart, C. S. of Boston, member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., in Braintree Town Hall, South Braintree, 8 p. m. (audience free, but subject, Scientist, Quincy).

**RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES FOR TOMORROW**  
WNAAC, Shepherd St., Boston, Mass.  
10:40 a. m.—WNAAC Women's Club talks.  
1 p. m.—Shepherd Colonial Orchestra.  
8 p. m.—Children's half-hour stories and music, Mrs. William H. Stewart.  
8:30 p. m.—WNAAC dinner dance.  
7:30 p. m.—From the Schubert Theater, Boston, the new Winter Garden revue, "Innocent Eyes."

**WGL American Radio & Research Corp., 100 State St., Boston, Mass. (840 meters)**  
8 p. m.—Musical program arranged by Mrs. Hazel Gilman, featuring Mrs. Sarah Waggoner, violinist, and Joseph Rysman at the piano.

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rice has not yet compiled the total figures. The annual football rush between the sophomores and freshmen was the event of the opening day, to which the students looked forward with the greatest eagerness. It will be held on the campus late this afternoon.

The students learned with interest that compulsory attendance at morning chapel would not be resumed this year. This requirement was suspended last spring as an experiment, and attendance being made optional.

## DRIVER, DRUNK LOSES LICENSE

(Continued from Page 1)

\$125, but Collins did not have to pay the fine, because the judge placed these charges on file. No fine was imposed for using number plates belonging to another. Collins was placed on probation on the charge of being drunk.

I am informed that a few days ago a defendant was found guilty in this same court by the same judge of operating while under the influence of liquor and fined \$100. This despite the fact that the court was informed by the prosecuting officer that the same man had been convicted before in another court on the same offense.

This is a typical case of the failure of the lower courts to obey the law requiring a jail sentence for a second conviction for operating under the influence of liquor.

## PERSONNEL COSTS CONFERENCE TOPIC

Management Association to Meet at Swampscott

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special).—An important feature of the conference to be held at the New Ocean House on Friday and Saturday under the auspices of the American Management Association, the Associated Industries of Massachusetts co-operating, will be the report of a special committee of the latter organization on "Cost of Personnel Activities."

This report will be given at the opening session on Friday morning and it is the result of a survey of a large number of Massachusetts companies. Figures have been obtained on wages and salaries, materials and incidental service and space and equipment. Discussion of the report is being carefully organized so that comparisons may be made between situations in small and large companies in the same and different lines and between those which carry a personnel work without a personnel department.

The Association's research report on "Measuring the Effectiveness of Specific Personnel Projects" has been completed and will be presented on Saturday by Dr. W. W. Charters, director, Research Bureau for Retail Training, University of Pittsburgh. Willard E. Hotchkiss, managing director of the National Federation of Garment Manufacturers, will lead the discussion.

**WEATHER PREDICTIONS**  
U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; not much change in temperature; moderate north and west winds. Southern and Northern New England: Fair tonight and Friday; warmer in northern portion; Friday, moderate northwest and west winds.

**Official Temperatures**  
(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)  
Albany City: 58 Los Angeles: 60  
Atlantic City: 58 Memphis: 66  
Boston: 58 Montreal: 60  
Buffalo: 58 Nantucket: 56  
Calgary: 44 New Orleans: 74  
Charleston: 72 New York: 58  
Chicago: 60 Philadelphia: 60  
Denver: 54 Pittsburgh: 58  
Des Moines: 54 Portland, Me.: 58  
Eastport: 44 St. Paul: 54  
Galveston: 80 San Francisco: 54  
Hartford: 66 St. Louis: 54  
Helena: 44 St. Paul: 54  
Jacksonville: 74 Seattle: 56  
Kansas City: 58 Washington: 52

**High Tides at Boston**  
(Massachusetts Daylight Saving Time)  
Today: 2:30 p. m.  
Tomorrow: 4:15 a. m. and 4:35 p. m.  
Light at vehicles at 7:18 p. m.

**Permanent Waving**  
**Cluzelle**  
45 West 57th St., N. Y. C.  
Plaza 4135

**Michaelis Furniture**  
Rugs and Home Accessories  
1 West 34th Street  
NEW YORK

**SERVES** careful buyers by offering unusual savings without sacrificing quality, design or reasonable delivery. Thousands of friends gained during ten years of unvarying methods return and bring others, proving "He Profits Most Who Serves Best."

**BUYING** time is now. Please call when in New York. To give details is a pleasure.

**OPEN SATURDAY AFTERNOON**  
**SAVES AND SERVES**

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## RITE RE-ELECTS LEON M. ABBOTT

(Continued from Page 1)

and administered the oath to the following officers:  
Leon M. Abbott, M. P. Sov. Grand Commander.  
Amos Pettibone, Past Grand Lieutenant-Commander.  
Frederic B. Stevens, Grand Minister of State.

Frederick C. Thayer, Deputy for Maine.  
Walter G. Africa, Deputy for New Hampshire.  
William L. Ballou, Deputy for Vermont.

Frederick W. Hamilton, Deputy for Massachusetts.  
Sylvester L. Sweet, Deputy for Rhode Island.  
Charles M. Gerdenier, Deputy for Connecticut.

Jerome L. Cheney, Deputy for New York.  
Robert A. Shirreffs, Deputy for New Jersey.  
John S. Wallace, Deputy for Pennsylvania.

Edgar F. Smith, Deputy for Delaware.  
Frank S. Harmon, Deputy for Ohio.  
William J. Garton, Deputy for Michigan.

William Geake, Deputy for Indiana.  
Walter O. Spring, Deputy for Illinois.  
William W. Perry, Deputy for Wisconsin.

Leroy A. Goddard, Grand Treasurer-General H. E.  
Robert A. Shirreffs, Grand Secretary-General H. E.  
Frederick W. Hamilton, Grand Keeper of Archives.

Frederic B. Stevens, Grand Master-General of Ceremonies.  
Andrew D. Agnew, Grand Marshal-General.  
Charles M. Gerdenier, Grand Standard-Bearer.

Charles M. Gerdenier, Grand Captain of Guard.  
Walter G. Africa, Assistant Grand Master-General of Ceremonies.  
George W. Currier, Grand Almoner.

Henry L. Ballou, Grand Prior.  
William W. Perry, Assistant Grand Prior.  
George W. Currier (Hon.), Marshal of Camp.

Samuel F. Hubbard (Hon.), Marshal of Camp.  
Robert D. Williams (Hon.), Marshal of Camp.  
William Van Sickle (Hon.), Marshal of Camp.

John Yoakley (Hon.), Grand Organist.  
George W. Chester (Hon.), Grand Senechal.  
Frank K. Stearns (Hon.), Assistant Grand Senechal.

At the luncheon given by the Supreme Council yesterday at the Copple-Plaza, Charles S. Lobingier, Judge of the United States Court at Shanghai, China, was among those who delivered addresses.

In the evening there was a concert in the ballroom of the hotel by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, at which Mme. Florence Ferrel, soprano, appeared as soloist.

**UNITARIAN PASTORS PASS VOTE TO UNITE**  
DEERFIELD, Mass., Sept. 18 (Special).—Merger of the Unitarian Ministers' Institute with the Ministerial Union was voted by the session of the institute here yesterday. Action on the merger had been deferred from Tuesday. Opposition was expressed by some speakers, but only two or three votes were recorded in the final poll as opposed to the measure. The new organization would have biennial meetings like the old one in session here.

Various practical problems of pastors were discussed by speakers before the institute yesterday.

**TRINITY COLLEGE OPENS**  
HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 18.—Trinity College opens its one hundred and second year today with chapel exercises. Several new rules go into effect this year, including one which requires all freshmen to live together in historic Old North Tower, and another which allows new men who receive three failures at mid-years, to remain in college on probation until Easter. Authorities expect more than one hundred to enroll in the freshman class. This will bring the total registration up to about three hundred.

**PASS PEERLESS DIVIDEND**  
CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 18.—Peerless Truck & Motor Corporation has passed the quarterly dividend of 50 cents due at this time.

**EDITH DOUGLAS DEANE**  
Interior Decorator  
Advice given on house furnishing.  
Wall papers.  
342 Madison Ave. Room 611  
NEW YORK CITY

**Women's "Centemer" Imported Wrist-length Gace Gloves \$1.95**  
The name "Centemer" on a Glove stands pre-eminently for style and quality, and reflects the good taste of the wearer.

These may be had in white, black, mode, beaver and brown, are pique sewn, and have self or contrasting embroidery.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., BUFFALO, NEW YORK

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## CHEKIANG THIRD ARMY REVOLTS AS WAR SPREADS

(Continued from Page 1)

ments were being rushed from the Chekiang headquarters at Lungwha, six miles south of here, to relieve the worn out men at the front, while on the battle line everything possible was being done to strengthen the defenders' lines.

Shortly after the firing ceased, the leaders in the different sectors at Lungwha, on the coast northwest of the city, at Hwangtu, on the Shanghai-Nanking railway to the west, and at Kiating, between the other two points—were called to headquarters at Lungwha for a conference.

**WATERWAYS MEN SEE POSSIBILITIES IN NEWARK HARBOR**  
NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 18 (Special).—The possibilities of Newark Bay as a maritime terminal were depicted to several hundred delegates to the Atlantic Deep Waterways Association and their guests by a cruise around the harbor yesterday.

New York representatives assert that its development is important as an "auxiliary to New York Harbor." It is asserted that freight from Pittsburgh, Cleveland and other mid-Western cities now is handled through Newark and by water to the Pacific coast. Newark and its environs is being considered as a part of the comprehensive plan for the Port of New York.

The steamship Pocahontas, chartered for the occasion, received the delegates at the Shupe Terminal, which with its 1400-foot dock, its 68 acres of land and five miles of railway tracks located on the Passaic River is in a position to handle a large volume of water borne freight.

It is asserted that freight from Pittsburgh, Cleveland and other mid-Western cities now is handled through Newark and by water to the Pacific coast. Newark and its environs is being considered as a part of the comprehensive plan for the Port of New York.

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## TELEPHONE TAX INCREASE ASKED

State Board to Consider Finding Wednesday—Rate Inquiry Resumed

At the resumption today of the public hearing before the commissioners of the Department of Public Utilities on the petition of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for permission to increase their private exchange board and long distance telephone rates and the protest of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, against the granting of such permission, Samuel H. Mildram, public utility expert retained by the city, was on the stand. He was cross-examined by Charles H. Pierce, vice-president and general counsel for the company. Mr. Mildram's qualifications as an expert in the telephone business were the main subject of Vice-President Pierce's inquiries.

Mr. Mildram told that he had enlisted in the employ of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company soon after he was graduated from college. He remained in various capacities with the company until 1912. It was testified that for four years of this time he was with the company as a member of the state House of Representatives and of the Boston Commonwealth Council.

In many investigations Mr. Mildram said that he had been retained in investigations of telephone companies in Nova Scotia, British Columbia and New Brunswick. He said that this employment began in 1920, about eight years after he had left the employ of the New England company. He testified that he had kept in touch with the developments of the telephone business all of the time he was not directly connected with it through personal inquiry and through study of the expanding of the business.

It is asserted that freight from Pittsburgh, Cleveland and other mid-Western cities now is handled through Newark and by water to the Pacific coast. Newark and its environs is being considered as a part of the comprehensive plan for the Port of New York.

The steamship Pocahontas, chartered for the occasion, received the delegates at the Shupe Terminal, which with its 1400-foot dock, its 68 acres of land and five miles of railway tracks located on the Passaic River is in a position to handle a large volume of water borne freight.

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# Progress Marked by Parties in the Presidential Campaign

The matter published under this heading is furnished by gentlemen appointed by the chairmen of the respective national committees to cover the news of their headquarters. They reflect the views of the party organizations, not of The Christian Science Monitor.

## REPUBLICAN

By WILLIAM HOSTER

### REPUBLICAN NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 18

Nothing so aptly typifies the vague program of the Democratic Party in this campaign as its declarations with regard to foreign policy. A specific instance is the platform plank on the League of Nations. President Coolidge frankly and definitely announces his opposition to entering the League; and shows how in the Disarmament Conference and the Dawes plan for stabilizing Europe, as well as in other ways, the United States has been able to be of substantial world service, which would have been impossible had this Nation been enrolled in the League. Europe testifies to the value of the service America has rendered; at the present session of the League Assembly distinguished statesmen have given the United States unstinted praise. And the United States has been kept free of all entangling alliances.

Why do not the Democrats, with equal frankness, avow a purpose, if elected, to enter the League, instead of taking refuge behind a vague platform declaration, as meaningless as it is insincere? The answer is that the League of Nations plank of the Madison Square convention that there shall be a referendum at the polls to determine whether the United States shall enter the League. The Republican Party is waiting to hear Mr. John W. Davis discuss this plank. There is eager interest to see how his "legal mind" will react to the plan.

Is the Democratic promise to reduce taxation, decrease freight rates, revise the tariff and conduct the affairs of the Government generally, to be understood to be as practical and definite as no more or less than the shadow assurance of performance given in this League of Nations plank?

Called a Vague Plank  
There never has been a plank in the history of political parties so charmingly vague and inconclusive. Where is the authority for such a referendum? How is it to be brought about? At least, pending that disastrous day in the history of the United States when the La Follette plan for making Congress the sole arbiter of the Constitution has been adopted, that still inviolate charter provides that the laws of the United States shall be enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled. Specifically with regard to foreign relations, treaties, agreements, etc., through which our entrance into the League would have to be provided for, the Constitution is firm on the point that no such treaties or agreements shall be entered into unless approved by a two-thirds vote of the Senate.

There is absolutely no provision for a referendum. Our Government is a democracy in form, and the great body of the people do not make the laws, save through their chosen representatives. That is the reason we have a Constitution. Mr. La Follette probably would have it otherwise. But there stands the Constitution, and this might well settle the question of the referendum without further discussion.

It is conceivable, however, that a Congress might be elected which would enact that on a certain day throughout the United States there should be held in the various states an election at which the people would be enjoined to answer "Yes" or "No" to the question, "Shall the United States enter the League of Nations?" But to bring this about with any effectiveness we shall first have to elect a Congress pledged to this particular act calling the referendum, and since in such an election there would in all probability be a division of votes for and against the League, that would be a sort of referendum in itself; which being so, why, then, have another referendum?

States' Finances Affected  
But let us pass on, agreeing that we have a Congress so pledged, and that it has passed the act directing the referendum. Then what? To hold the referendum in the various states, the expenditure of large sums of money would be necessary for these special elections for the purpose legislative appropriations will have to be made in each state. In very many of the states the peoples' money is running low; and there are few states in which a special election including printing, rental of polling places, compensation of election officials, etc., could be conducted at an expense of less than \$1,000,000. Suppose that in some states, for financial or other reasons, opposition to the League, for instance, the legislatures declined to make provision for the special referendum. Could they be compelled to participate? Or shall we go ahead with just a partial referendum?

But let us still further concede that all the states participate and a referendum is had, and the vote would be against the League. Whom would it bind? Let all advocates of the entrance of the United States into the League of Nations who would be willing to accept that result as final, conclusive and binding, rise. It won't take long to count them. If at some later time a President should submit a treaty to the Senate providing for our entrance into the League, and the

Senate by a two-thirds vote agreed, would the fact that at the referendum previously held a majority of the people voted against entering it, nullify the joint action of the President and the Senate?

Difficulties Cited  
Any schoolboy knows that the referendum would have no legal effect in preventing the discharge of their constitutional functions by the President and the Senate, and the United States, in that situation, would enter the League as though no referendum had been held.

And if the proposed referendum resulted in a popular vote favorable to entering the League at once, the result would be the same. For if thereafter a President should submit the proposition to the Senate, and it voted two-thirds to enter, we should go in; but if a two-thirds favorable vote failed to be obtained, we would not go in. There is no law that could override that Constitutional provision requiring a two-thirds majority either way, short of an amendment to the Constitution.

Why do not the Democrats, in these matters, wisely so; therefore it will be seen how futile and deceptive this Democratic proposition is, and in what manner those who are urging the plan are evading this, as they are evading other issues, of supreme importance in this campaign. The suggestion fairly bristles with difficulties and impossibilities which it proponents make no attempt to explain. For instance, is the referendum to be taken by states or by popular majority throughout the country? If by states, are the Senators in those states which vote against entering the League, and vice versa, to be bound by the result? Suppose, in a general election immediately succeeding that which provided for the referendum, there is a political overturn, the majority which favored the referendum is displaced by one opposed to it, what then? Or suppose, following a hypothetical verdict favorable to the League at the referendum, that some compelling event should come about, in Europe which would make our entrance clearly against public policy; would we still go in? Emphatically not.

The entire proposition is opposed to our whole theory of government; and is in fact but a few degrees removed from the La Follette plan to put the Constitution at the mercy of shifting majorities in the House of Representatives. It is also a fair illustration of the constructive policy upon which the Democratic Party is asking a mandate to take over management of the Government.

MAINE UNIVERSITY OPEN  
ORONO, Me., Sept. 17 (Special).—Classes began at the University of Maine Wednesday with an enrollment somewhat smaller than that of last year. The 1409, but definite figures are not yet available to show the difference. James A. Gannett, registrar, predicted that the registration this year, including the 350 freshmen already enrolled, will slightly exceed 1200.

Washington Observations

Washington, Sept. 18  
EDWARD N. HURLEY, of Chicago, has accomplished the seemingly impossible in inducing France to "get down to brass tacks" on the \$3,500,000,000 debt to the United States. Hurley is the junior member of the World War Debt Funding Commission, having been appointed to it only this year by President Coolidge. He was chosen as the third Democrat on the commission, which, by law, must have at least three members of that persuasion. The others are Charles R. Crisp, Representative from Georgia, and Richard Olney, formerly Representative from Massachusetts, both distinguished sons of distinguished fathers. Mr. Hurley rambled unofficially through the finance ministries of allied Europe during his summer vacation. Other governments than France may step up to Uncle Sam's counter and settle as a result of his activities.

President Coolidge had a welcome caller the other day, George W. Long, of Boston, once a fellow member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives. Mr. Long had been allotted the statutory three minutes on the President's busy calendar, but as soon as Mr. Coolidge recognized him, there was an invitation to dine at the White House.

It's an open secret that one of the things causing William M. Butler serious thought is the campaign finance of four western Republican United States Senators—Norris and

## DEMOCRATIC

By MARK THISTLETHWAITE

### NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 18

Acclaimed by Democratic leaders as having exceeded their expectations, John W. Davis is back in Chicago after his invasion of the west. He will now plunge into the eastern campaign.

The managers of the Democratic Party are elated over the success of the western trip. Mr. Davis made good, they say, with the people and with the politicians. He not only impressed the country beyond the Mississippi but composed party differences that grew out of the New York convention. His success at restoring harmony is hailed as a great achievement.

In several of the seven states included in the itinerary of the Democratic candidate, party leaders were at cross purposes. This was particularly true in Nebraska, Colorado and Missouri. Today, the Democrats of these states are working shoulder to shoulder for national and local victories. Full credit for the transformation of the party is given to the devoted much time to the bringing together of factionalists and rival party leaders.

The Democrats feel that Mr. Davis impressed the west very favorably. Their reports indicate that the people took to him kindly and accepted him as a progressive Democrat. The crowds were large and friendly. Respectful attention in nearly every city was given to the speaker. He did not seek to turn westerner nor did he modify his manner. He remained the John W. Davis as known by the east and the west gave generous applause.

### Letters of Praise

Democrats who have written in to national headquarters emphasize the sincerity of Mr. Davis, as revealed by his speeches and his friendly contact with his audiences. They commend, too, the intimacy with which he greeted local leaders and the absorbing way in which he listened to their recitals of local conditions. Some expressed surprise as well as delight over the absence of aloofness. All in all, the trip is regarded by party managers as signally successful. Much ground was gained and the Democratic campaign took on a really national aspect, which was lacking because of the fact that the west did not know the candidate.

With Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, and Governor William E. Sweet, of Colorado, now in hearty accord with the presidential nominee and the party platform, Democratic solidarity so far as leaders are concerned is perfect. Not a single national or state leader is withholding support from the Davis-Bryan ticket. This is a cause of Democratic rejoicing. As a matter of fact the harmony among the Democratic leaders is nothing short of remarkable in view of the disturbed conditions which followed the New York convention. To illustrate:

Each former nominee for the presidency is warmly supporting Mr. Davis. These are James M. Cox,

William Jennings Bryan and Alton B. Parker.  
Each former national chairman is actively assisting Chairman Shaver of the national committee. These include Cordell Hull, George White, Vance McCormick, Homer Cummings and Tom Taggart.

Wilson Cabinet Assistants  
Former Vice-President Marshall and every member of the Wilson Cabinet are helping out, most of them on the stump.

Only one Democratic United States Senator Ross, of Wyoming, and Hunter, of Arizona, will take the stump and visit numerous states.

Not a single Democratic member of the House of Representatives is holding back. All are working for party success in their districts and states.

Each and every candidate before the New York convention for the nomination is supporting the winner. The three most prominent candidates, William G. McAdoo, Alfred E. Smith, and Oscar W. Underwood, are to carry much of the load of the speaking campaign.

There are 27 Democratic Governors of states and all are working for Davis and Bryan. Several governors like Smith, New York; Ritchie, Maryland; Donahay, Ohio; Davis, Kansas; and Hiram Johnson, of California, will take the stump and visit numerous states.

### Great Machine Running

Moreover, not a Democratic club in the United States has voiced disapproval of the action of the national convention. Big and small, from Tammany down to the Four Corners, Democratic Social and Athletic Clubs, Democratic organizations everywhere are at work.

This solidarity is a matter of great pride to Democratic leaders, who realize that no Hiram Johnsons in their party and no Brookharts, Norries, Laddes, Fraziers and Couzens to ignore the national ticket or to break silence on it only to condemn. The Democratic Party, they point out, is working east and west, north and south, for the same ideals and identical reforms. It's singleness of purpose and unanimity of aims will count, much, they say, before the campaign is over.

The Democratic speaking campaign will soon be under strong steam. James M. Cox, nominee for President in 1920, is ready to start any time now and keep at it until the day of the election. William G. McAdoo, who sailed for Europe after the New York convention, will return Sept. 22 and get into the campaign. He has asked for speaking engagements and the party platform, Democratic solidarity so far as leaders are concerned is perfect. Not a single national or state leader is withholding support from the Davis-Bryan ticket. This is a cause of Democratic rejoicing. As a matter of fact the harmony among the Democratic leaders is nothing short of remarkable in view of the disturbed conditions which followed the New York convention. To illustrate:

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OKLAHOMA DEARTH OF COTTON PICKERS HITS 10,000 PUPILS

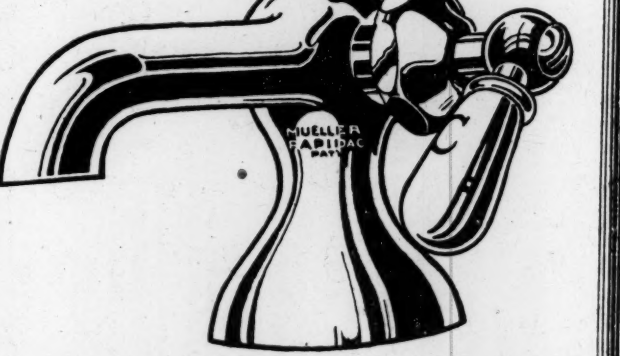
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 18 (AP).—Ten thousand school children in southern Oklahoma will be forced to lose part of their fall term work because of the sudden uniform opening of one of Oklahoma's greatest cotton crops. M. A. Nash, state superintendent of education, declares. This season brought the largest shortage of cotton pickers in the history of the state, according to Claude Connally, Labor Commissioner, and the children have not had an opportunity to prepare for the forced vacation from school.

The crop is estimated at 1,250,000 bales by John Whitehurst, president of the state Board of Agriculture. But, he says, the heavy labor demand is not due to the crop's size so much as to the fact that it is opening up at the same time in all sections.

Burlington Hotel  
Five Minutes' Walk to Everything  
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380 Rooms—With Bath, \$2.50 to \$3.50  
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Frequent, annoying and expensive repairs are unknown to the users of Mueller Faucets.

Manufactured under complete laboratory control—from raw materials to finished product—Mueller Faucets are factory-tested to meet every known condition—thus insuring continuous, dependable service, wherever installed.

Insert your architect to specify Mueller Faucets. Tell your local plumber to use them exclusively.

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## PROGRESSIVE

By GEORGE T. ODELL

### NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE HEADQUARTERS, Sept. 18

The Progressives are issuing a campaign book. In offering it to the public they have adopted the serial plan which was originated this year by the Democrats. The first chapter of the Progressive campaign book which has just been released is given the title "Clean Government." The contents of that chapter seek to indict the two old parties for the misdeeds of those who held responsible offices during the last Democratic and Republican administrations.

It is reported at Progressive headquarters that the material gathered by various investigating committees of Congress and commissions appointed by executive orders, indicating frauds that have been committed against the common welfare of the Nation under Democratic and Republican administrations alike, and the failure of administrative officials to redress those wrongs will be thoroughly exploited during the remainder of the campaign.

The purpose of using this material in the campaign is to draw to the public's memory and much of which has probably been forgotten—is to draw to the people's attention the identical sinister influences to which both of the major parties have succumbed and to contrast their records with those of Senator La Follette and Senator Wheeler.

### About "Clean Government"

A brief resume of the things that are charged against the Republicans in the "Clean Government" chapter of the Progressive handbook is as follows:

Illegal transfers of naval oil lands leading to the resignation of Secretary of the Navy Denby and to the failure of the Navy Department to prosecute the case of the Navy Department. Proposals to turn over naval coal fields in Alaska and water power sites on the Colorado River to private interests on inadequate terms. \$450,000,000 wasted by Charles R. Forbes as head of the Veterans Bureau.

Wholesale traffic in whisky permits and other evils in the Department of Justice leading to the dismissal of Harry Daugherty as Attorney-General. "Illegal arrangements" to exhibit fight film pictures under the protection of the Department of Justice.

Pardon of Philip Grossman, "bootleg king" of Chicago, by President Coolidge over protest of federal judges.

Suppression of "dope ring" investigation when "higher-ups" became involved.

Failure to prosecute 50 anti-trust cases presented to the Department of Justice by the Federal Trade Commission.

Futile and illegal use of the injunction in the railroad shopmen's strike in 1922 resulting in illegal arrest of 1200 people, unwarranted investigation of 2000 others, and expenditure of \$2,000,000.

Mr. Mellon Included  
Discharge of 28 faithful and efficient employees of the Bureau of Printing and Engraving to make way for political henchmen.

Dismissal of case involving illegal withdrawal of \$850,000 of whisky from the Overholt Distillery, on forged permits found later in Mellon bank.

Wholesale graft and corruption in enforcement of prohibition laws.

Dismissal of case involving illegal withdrawal of \$850,000 of whisky from the Overholt Distillery, on forged permits found later in Mellon bank.

Suppression of aircraft investigation through the influence of Secretary Weeks and others.

Proposal to turn Muscle Shoals over to Alabama Power Company.

Payment of \$25,000,000 to Columbia made to aid oil interests in securing concessions there.

Latin-American countries coerced

by the State Department in the interests of international banking.  
Attempt to induce Cuba to reduce sugar crop in return for tariff reduction and false reports on sugar production which cost American housewives \$50,000,000.

Special privileges to members of the "Fish Trust" and exclusion of small fishermen from Alaskan salmon reserves.

Dismissal of Judge J. M. Burns for protesting against the maladministration of the packers and stockyards act, and failure to enforce that act to protect cattlemen, independent commission men and co-operatives.

Refusal to act to prevent the packing of the Armour and Morris packers companies in violation of the law.

About the Democrats  
The indictment of the Democrats is much briefer, and summarized is as follows:

One billion dollars spent for aircraft and not a single fighting plane sent to France.

Millions lost in cost-plus contracts during the war and never recovered. One billion dollars stolen or wasted in Shipping Board frauds.

Illegal sales of millions of alien property as in the Bosch Magneto and Chemical Foundation sales.

Fraudulent sale of sugar by the Government to enrich the sugar interests. Fixing of sugar prices by Attorney-General Palmer at 17 cents when sugar was selling at 7 cents.

Refusal to prosecute Southern Pacific Railroad to reclaim oil lands worth millions of dollars fraudulently entered upon.

There are, of course, lengthy specifications for all these counts against both parties. The documentary evidence is cited in substantiation of every allegation. In fact, the whole chapter is nothing more than a bringing together of the various facts that have from time to time during the last six years been reported to Congress.

It has been said that the public is tired of hearing about scandal things that have occurred in government. It has been declared none of these exposures have made the people resentful against the alleged misdeeds of public servants.

The Progressive handbook is not to be believed that is so. The handbook has been issued to provide data for the speakers who are urging their cause and it is the purpose of the speakers' bureau to have these matters brought fresh to the attention of the audiences from every rostrum upon which a Progressive orator stands.

The particular reason why the Progressives have made this the first chapter in their campaign book is that against these exposures they quote the first plank of the La Follette platform, which declares: "We pledge a complete house-cleaning in the Department of Justice, the Department of the Interior and the other executive departments. We demand that the power of the Federal Government be used to crush private monopoly, not to foster it."

VOTE ON "10 GREATEST MEN"  
SALINA, Kan., Sept. 18.—Members of the Farmers' Union throughout Kansas are absorbed in a "World Election." The union has offered a cash prize of \$100,000 to the "10 greatest men of all times." All lists submitted will be put to a vote of the entire state membership, and the one receiving the largest vote will be declared winner.

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DEALERS IN FISH  
100 N. BROADWAY, BOSTON

## Winter Driving



A car which is kept in an unheated garage during Winter time runs almost as many risks as you would if you lived in an unheated house.

COLD WEATHER  
—congeals lubricating oil so that bearings get scored  
—weakens the battery  
—freezes mud and slush on unwarmed surfaces  
—may crack the radiator or cylinder block  
—cracks leather and finish  
—freezes water in cuts in tires and loosens the tread  
A gas-heated garage saves the expense and annoyance of these winter motor troubles. It makes easy starting—and is comfortable to work in when you have to make adjustments. It's the safest form of garage heat. Burns automatically. Is placed right in the garage—no out-buildings, no ashes, no lost heat.  
Why not take real pleasure in driving this Winter? Start in comfort and return to comfort!

Now is the time to arrange for your gas-burning garage heater. Call at any of our Sales Offices and see it.

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34 Prepost St., Dorchester  
21 Waller Ave., Brookline  
1262 Beacon St., Collingdale  
399 Broadway, South Boston  
675 Centre St., Jamaica Plain  
308 Washington St., Boston  
583 Main St., Waltham  
38 Central St., Weston  
309 Broadway, Chelsea

BOSTON CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY

## PROPOSED STATE REFERENDA VITAL TO WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Question of Woman's Right to Vote for State Officers and to Hold Office to Be Decided

Two amendments to the Constitution of Massachusetts, both of them having to do with the changed relations of women to national, state and municipal government, are to be printed on the ballot for the voters of the State to pass upon at the general election Tuesday, Nov. 4. These proposed amendments, which have been twice passed by the state Legislature on succeeding years, are to be printed on the state ballot as referenda, seven of which are placed before the people this year for approval or disapproval.

Referenda Nos. 1 and 2 are printed on the state ballot perfunctorily in a way, for they call upon the people to ratify changes in the state Constitution which will bring that instrument into conformity with the federal Constitution, the question of equal suffrage having already been decided in the affirmative by the requisite number of states to modify the federal Constitution.

The people of the United States having decided through their state legislatures that there shall be no bar to the right of suffrage, the Massachusetts Legislature being one of those voting for equal suffrage, the formality of changing the state Constitution remains to be gone through with.

The first amendment reads: "Shall an amendment to the Constitution relative to the qualifications of voters for certain state officers which received in a joint session of the two houses held May 24, 1921, 253 votes in the affirmative and none in the negative, and at a joint session of the two houses held May 10, 1923, received 254 votes in the affirmative and none in the negative be approved?"

In simplified form the question to be printed on the ballot asks: "Do you favor striking out the word 'Male' in that part of the Constitution which specifies the qualifications a voter must have in order to vote for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, senators or representatives, so that women citizens shall come under the provision?"

### An Easy Solution

When the voter realizes that the bar to sex in voting has been lifted and that the present referendum is merely to bring the Massachusetts Constitution into conformity with the federal Constitution, his problem is solved.

The second referendum, also an amendment to the Constitution, has to do with women's eligibility to hold state, county or municipal office. The referendum reads:

"Shall an amendment to the Constitution to enable women to hold any state, county or municipal office, which received in joint session of the two houses held May 24, 1921, 253 votes in the affirmative and none in the negative be approved?"

"We pledge a complete house-cleaning in the Department of Justice, the Department of the Interior and the other executive departments. We demand that the power of the Federal Government be used to crush private monopoly, not to foster it."

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## Architecture—New Books—Music—Theaters

American Style Sought in  
the New Roosevelt Hotel

New York, Sept. 16. Special Correspondence. EACH new large building that is constructed in New York City adds a further superlative to a list that is already long. The Roosevelt Hotel is the latest addition. Next Monday it is to open in the busy vicinity of the Grand Central Station, on the block between East Forty-Fifth and Forty-Sixth streets, on Madison and Vanderbilt Avenues. With its 1100 guest rooms and equipment and a total cost of \$12,000,000, this is an important supplement to the Grand Central group.

If there is one field of architecture in which America can profess originality, it is in that of hotels. Travel and increasingly high standards of comfort are encouraging the growth of these massive buildings which, under a surface of restraint and simplicity, provide the most attractive environment possible for their patrons. Indeed, there would be much to marvel at, if one could only appreciate the elaborate preparation and forethought that brings unity out of such complicated organizations. In the case of the Roosevelt, it is almost too difficult for the layman to comprehend the problems of its construction. One admires the facade of a hotel, or the decoration of the lobby, but rarely stops to mark the effort and imagination that preceded its existence.

George B. Post & Sons, the architects, have made a great effort to symbolize in this structure the distinctly American character of Theodore Roosevelt by conforming to the early American and Colonial styles. Mr. Roosevelt, although he never made any pretense at being anything but a layman when it came to the fine arts, always insisted upon a high standard in whatever his authority was called. In the matter of college, for example, Royal Cortissoz mentions in his volume on "American Artists," that Mr. Roosevelt considered art in college a thing that "bore directly upon our welfare." It was during Roosevelt's Administration that McKim was called to Washington to remodel the White House.

**Renaissance Exterior**  
On the exterior of the hotel, the Colonial style has been omitted, because it is ill adapted to so massive and compact a structure, and because it seemed best to the architects to adhere to the Renaissance style which was the choice in all the neighboring buildings. It is made of Indiana limestone, with terra cotta trimmings, rising out of a base of solid black Belgian marble. The setting for the 18 shops on the line three sides of the street level, black and white "grand antique" marble has been used. It was ingeniously selected to present an impression of solidity which is necessary to destroy the illusion that the building is resting on the glass of the shop windows. Furthermore, it is a very beautiful stone close to the eye, an important feature in New York City where buildings are viewed necessarily at close range.

Part of the building has been constructed over the tracks that enter Grand Central Station. None of the structure of the hotel touches the structure of the railroad tracks. All of the footings have been built to rest on lead pads in order to avoid vibrations. There are three sub-levels. Some tremendous problems of engineering were presented with the necessity of manipulating the steel framework, without impairing the continuity, or the condition of the traffic. Provision has been made for direct underground passage to the station. The weight of the building is 1,153,000,000 pounds. In some cases the weight carried by one steel column at the base is 4,000,000 pounds. Ten thousand pounds of structural steel was used in the building. It is 22 stories high.

The interior has been fitted and designed with all those accessories that distinguish a first-class hotel. There are certain new distinguishable features, among them a teddy bear cave with a nurse in charge for children, a kennel and roof runway for dogs and other pets of guests, a women's hair bobbing parlor, a recorded plucking and turking bath. Four elaborately furnished suites are designed to take care of dignitaries. In conforming to the Manhattan zoning laws open spaces were left on the roofs above the sixteenth floor. These spaces have been utilized for private roof gardens adjoining certain of the suites. A series of guest booths are arranged for the temporary use of guests when other rooms are not immediately available. They are also intended for the use of patrons who may care for the room for a few hours for rest or change of dress.

**The Comprehensive Equipment**  
Other equipments provide for refrigeration and power plants. There is a complete laundry for the hotel and its guests, connected by chutes with all the floors. Large motor-driven machines wash and sterilize dishes and silver. The subcellar basement solve the storage and service problems. Other unusual mechanical devices have been installed in the kitchen. The telephone exchange has been provided with 75

trunk lines, the switchboard with 98. Arcades connect the streets and avenues, providing inside entrances for the shops. The lobby is above the ground level. It is provided with all the innovations in lobby equipment. Among them are pneumatic tubes, a telephone typewriter for transmission of messages, and safe deposit boxes to take place of the usual safes. Counted among the public rooms are the lounge, the palm room, the formal dining room, the Vanderbilt Avenue dining terrace, and the two breakfast rooms named after John Alden and Miles Standish. The Mayflower grill on the ground floor has its dining space raised above the dancing floor. The mezzanine has balconies over the lobby. There is a series of small banquet rooms on this floor that may be used singly or thrown together. The Colonial ballroom on this floor has a balcony, boxes and motion picture facilities. The Roosevelt Memorial Library will be a repository for material on the life and work of Roosevelt. The Primrose roof garden provides for outdoor refreshments and dancing.

**Decorative Details**  
A great deal of attention and research have been devoted to the matter of decoration. Considerations of the appearance of the ensemble as well as historical accuracy of design have kept artists and decorators busy for several months. The guest rooms, too, have been arranged with adherence to the American style to the very detail of the banjo clock on the wall. The latest vogue brings wall paper back into use. There are two series of murals. One is painted by Arthur Crisp for the Colonial ballroom, illustrating the story of Clindella; the other, by N. C. Wyeth, is in the main dining room and illustrates Hendrick Hudson and the Half Moon upon the Hudson River.

The details of the decoration in the large rooms have been inspired by actual sources that are of historical importance. In the main lobby, the iron panels flanking the stairs are from the originals in City Hall. The iron rails on the balcony level are from the early American rail at Irving Place, New York City. The office screen has its inspiration in its details from the Hamilton House, Philadelphia. A cornice for the working lobby is a copy of an interior cornice from "Homewood," Baltimore, Md. The lobby lounge is inspired by a paneled room in a Colonial house originally in Coventry, Conn., but now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The palm room, which is in the main dining room, is in the Adam period style, has details drawn from New York City Hall and Whitehall, Maryland. It is flanked with marbleized (scagliola) columns. The main dining room is inspired by the Mayor's private office in City Hall. The ornament for the ceiling

## Playbills for London Museum

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The Victoria and Albert Museum has recently acquired, through the gift of Mrs. Gabrielle Enthoven, her collection of playbills and theatrical programs, representing the active enthusiasm of a collector for many years. The collection contains many prints, autographs and architectural drawings as well as playbills, and comprises over 50,000 items ranging from the beginning of the eighteenth century until modern times. The earliest bill is for a performance of "Comus" at Covent Garden in 1730, and the collection contains almost complete sets of the nightly playbills, beginning in the eighteenth century, of theaters such as Drury Lane, Covent Garden, the Haymarket, and others.

The playbills have already been placed in the identification of drawings of costume and scenery, and many of the bills have considerable literary and dramatic interest. The collection includes the announcement of the first appearance on the London stage of a "young lady" who was afterwards to be known as Mrs. Siddons, and the bill for the first performance of "The School for Scandal." There are 240 bills referring to Garrick, and almost complete sets for Peg Woffington, Keane and Macready. Mrs. Enthoven's object, however, has not been to collect individual curiosities, but to make her collection as complete as possible in order that it may serve as reliable material for the art of the theater, and for theatrical history, which in the past has been notoriously inaccurate because of the difficulty of finding trustworthy records.

The playbills are to be stored in

## RESTAURANTS

## JACKSON, MICH.

## CRESCENT CAFETERIA

142 West Main St. 2nd Floor

## NEW YORK

## De Olde English Restaurant

175 West 4th St. Lunch—A la Carte Throughout Day

## THE BARRY

8 East 41st Street at 5th Avenue

## C. P. RESTAURANT

Canadian Pacific Building (4th Floor)

## Luncheon 50

Dinner 75

and a la Carte

295 Madison Avenue

at 41st Street

Telephone Murray Hill 5732

Telephone Murray Hill 5732

Telephone Murray Hill 5732

Telephone Murray Hill 5732

Telephone Murray Hill 5732



THE ROOSEVELT HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY, WHICH OPENS NEXT MONDAY

George B. Post and Sons, Architects.

is from the Gordon House, Savannah, Ga., and the Gibbs House, Charleston, S. C. The breakfast room cornice is from the "Octagon," Washington, and the fireplace mantle from "Homewood." The ballroom has windows inspired by the Chase House, Annapolis, Md., a ceiling ornament from "Kenmore," Fredericksburg, Va. The library has details from the Octagon House, Washington. The general motive is Shakespearean. The Roosevelt adds another link to the United Hotel chain. However, it will operate on an individual basis. The city manager system will be applied here as in the other hotels in the chain. It has been found a successful method for the complicated needs of hotel organization. The staff of the hotel consists of Edward Clinton Fogg as its chief, and six assistants to head the various departments. Thompson-Starrett Company are the builders.

DOROTHY ADLOW.

## New York Stage Notes

## Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 18. Ethel Barrymore, who is to be seen in "The Second Mrs. Tanqueray," by Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, this season, will play the role for the first time on Saturday night of this week in New London. After engagements in Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, Miss Barrymore will be seen here in the play. Her supporting cast will include G. P. Huntley, Henry Daniell, Lionel Pape, Margot Kelly and Jan Wheatley.

Eden Philpott's comedy, "The Farmer's Wife," which has been running in London for many months, will be produced at the Comedy Theater next month by Lee Shubert, with Mr. and Mrs. Coburn as its stars. The cast will also include Walter Edwin, Rosalind Ivan, Rosalind Fuller and Etienne Girardot. "Made for Each Other," a comedy by John Clements and Leonidas Weisbach, will open at the Fifty-Second Street Theater next Wednesday night.

Frederick Perry has been engaged for Max March's "Silence" in which H. B. Warner will be starred. Grace LaRue will be the headline of next week's bill at the Hippodrome.

William Gaston has been engaged

for "The Green Beetle"

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Some Recent Books  
in Brief Review

**Many Dogs There Be**, by Walter A. Dyer (New York: The Century Co., \$2). Mr. Dyer has been writing dog stories for several years. The present volume is made up of the best of his tales which have appeared since the publication of "Gulliver the Great and Other Dog Stories" eight years ago. Mongrels and curs of low degree appear in these tales, such battered wisps, for instance, as Patsy Flynn's "Wishbone," who played the part of Cupid in the happy romance of Horace Barnaby and the exquisite daughter of wealthy Squire Whitman. On the other hand, there is the illustrious Hop Ming, a prince of the House of Chow, and Spot, an aged setter of noble Llewellyn strain, a decayed gentleman sunk to a home in the Bowery. The author loves dogs and if he reads into their conduct more than an impartial bystander might, no one who has ever lived on close terms with a dog is likely to be offended. He is really at his best in analyzing dog character. His human beings suffer a little from lack of motivation and well-defined premises of character. However, they are in the main fit company for his gay, loyal, valiant dogs.

**The Devonshires**, by Honoré Willson Morrow (New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company, \$2) differs from the usual western story. The Devonshires are old English stock who have done much to build up the community of Antelope Basin, in Wyoming. But in spite of their strength and ability, they have an odd streak that causes them to be misunderstood. They are admired, and hated. It is rather the hostility to the Devonshires strain that Eve Devonshire is fighting through the book than the actual charge lodged against her. The story is

concerned wholly with her trial, carried on not only unconventionally but almost unethically, and ingeniously used to involve practically the entire community. Eve is made an interesting character, a strange combination of traits, English and New England, mingled with the freedom and independence of the west. "The Devonshires" is good reading, with the interest sustained throughout.

**Pioneers in Palestine**, by Hannah Trager (New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., \$2), is the story of the foundation of a Jewish colony in an attempt to rehabilitate Palestine. The members were collected from all parts of the globe and under tremendous hazards and difficulties, these people had the courage to go into a land inhabited only by enemies and try to establish homes. Even the simplest processes had to be carried on by hand. Life was very primitive and conditions of climate and soil quite different from anything they had experienced. The book shows that the author has had personal experience of what she describes. Her story is universal in its study of the overcoming of perils and hardships, even though it is the story of one race.

**Who Lightly Slips and Other Poems**, by John T. Troth (Philadelphia: Dorrance & Co., \$1) is a volume of verse in traditional meters, echoing now Stevenson, now Dobson, now Tennyson and Longfellow. It varies from gay French forms to salty ballads in dialect, perhaps the most successful from the point of view of originality. The Ballad of Steve Girard is certainly amusing. It is not, however, anything more, yet not all the verses are that. The difficulty, one feels safe in saying, lies in misunderstanding. They are admired, and hated. It is rather the hostility to the Devonshires strain that Eve Devonshire is fighting through the book than the actual charge lodged against her. The story is

Berkshire Festival of  
Chamber Music Opens

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 17 (Special Correspondence).—Meeting a week and a day earlier than heretofore, the artists of the Berkshire Festival of Chamber Music gave their first concert in the Temple of Music this afternoon. Before an audience assembled at the invitation of Mrs. F. S. Coolidge, the Festival Quartet of South Mountain, Messrs. Kroll, Kreuter, Kortschak and Wilke, presented Mozart's Quartet in F Major and D'Indy's Quartet in E Major, and the same group, assisted by Aurelio Giorni, presented the Piano Quintet in G Minor of Suk. The festival continues tomorrow with a program of works by Bach in the morning, and with one of pieces by American composers in the afternoon, and lasts through Friday, with morning and afternoon programs. One of the numbers of the closing concert being the 1924 prize composition for vocal quartet and string and wind instruments, by Wallingford Riegler, the composer conducting.

Artists taking part include Harold Samuel, Carl Friedberg and Ellis Clark Hammann, pianists; Georges Enesco and Jacques Gordon, violinists, and Anton Torrelli, double bass, besides solo singers and wind instrument players. Organizations assisting include the Rich Quartet of Philadelphia—Messrs. Rich, Aleinikoff, Verney and Kindler—and the Lenox String Quartet of New York—Messrs. Harman, Wolfson, Moldavan and Stoeber.

One of the composers in the gathering is Leo Sowerby, who will assist in a performance tomorrow of his sonata in G major for violin, cello and piano, playing the piano part.

Sigmund Romberg will write the music for "Louis the Fourteenth," the musical comedy starring Leon Errol, which is soon to be produced by Florence Ziegfeld.

WINTHROP P. TRYON.

## AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK—MOTION PICTURES

**CAPITOL**, B'way & 51st St. MARION DAVIES in "YOLANDA." CAPITOL GRAND ORCHESTRA.

**TEN COMMANDMENTS**, A Paramount Production (Paramount Players). CRITERION THEATRE, B'way & 44th St. Best Seats \$1.50—Best Mat. at \$1.00.

**IVOLI**, B'way at 49th St. THOMAS MEIGHAN in "THE ALASKAN." IALTO, B'way at 42 St. "THE CLEAN HEART."

**DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS** in "The Thief Bagdad." NIXON THEATRE, PITTSBURGH. TWICE DAILY 2:20-8:30.

**Expressing Willie**, 48th St. Tuesday and Saturday at 2:30.

**PLAYHOUSE**, 48th St. E. of B'way, Eves. 8:30, Mat. 2:30. "SIGN ON THE DOTTED LINE" in "THE SHOW-OFF."

**HARRIS** THEATRE, W. 42 St. Eves. 8:30, Mat. 2:30. "THE SWAN."

**QUEENIE SMITH JACK DONAHUE** in "The Swan." 44th St. THEATRE W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30, Mat. 2:30.

**ELIZABETH HINES** in "MARJORIE." 44th St. THEATRE W. of B'way, Eves. 8:30, Mat. 2:30.

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NEWSPAPERS'  
VERDICT ON

The WILLIAM FOX Presentation

"The IRON  
HORSE"

A John Ford Production

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, Boston:

"A novel, racy, picturesque. A splendid reconstruction of a glorious chapter of American history. The scale and scope of 'The Iron Horse' will assuredly command large patronage."

F. W. MORDAUNT HALL, N. Y. Times:

"This is an instructive and inspiring film, one which should make every American that of the manner of men who are responsible for great achievements in the face of danger."

ROSE PELSWICK, N. Y. Evening Journal:

"I STOOD UP, I ADMIT IT, AND CHEERED."

BALTIMORE SUN—R. F. Sisk:

"One that takes rank with the best. Will be known in this and later years as a true American epic. One of the best films ever shown—a smashing hit."

QUINN MARTIN, N. Y. World:

"There can be no question about the importance of 'THE IRON HORSE.' It is a big, fine achievement."

"It is almost impossible to imagine any American seeing this picture play and failing to respond to its emotion appeal. Every atom spike seems to be driven with a tug at the audience's heart. I am mighty glad to have seen it."

Editorial in THE CHURCHMAN:

"William Fox has built a stupendous photoplay around the transcendental pioneers."

ALISON SMITH, N. Y. Evening World:

"The most truly dramatic sequence of scenes that the screen has caught for many seasons."

N. Y. EVENING SUN:

"It is one of the few films which this department can unhesitatingly recommend."

"Merited the applause which a highly enthusiastic first night audience so liberally bestowed."

"Has as high a percentage of thrilling, beautifully photographed and swift moving scenes as any other picture."

THE BROOKLYN EAGLE—MARTIN B. DICKSTEIN:

"Neither Fox nor any other has brought the seven-foot, six-inch, splendidly conceived a dramatization of the making of the great west as that which is presented in 'The Iron Horse.'"

N. Y. EVENING POST:

"Directed with skill and understanding—by far one of the most interesting pictures we have seen. Its comedy well done and seemed an integral part of the story."

"You may safely put down 'The Iron Horse' on your list of worthwhile pictures to see."

EDWARD E. PIDGEON, Journal of Commerce, N. Y.:

"A romantic and spectacular picture and one that for sincerity and detail, magnitude of backgrounds and convincing action, is in a class by itself."



## OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## The Simeon P. Jenkins Public Library and Its Books

By RALPH BERENGREN  
Copyright 1924 by The Christian Science Publishing Society.

FROM the front porch of Betsy's father's house a flight of six stairs went down to the lawn, and Betsy could remember a time when she had climbed them with much difficulty. But now they were easy, and that was not because the stairs had grown any shorter but because Betsy's legs had grown longer.

Stairs are queer things. When you are small they face you like a kind of wall. You have to crawl from stair to stair. They are so tall.

But day by day you grow until your legs are as long as your arms. You lift your feet quite high, and so you pull down the stairs. And up you go!

Betsy had been to the Public Library, just up the street, with a note from her mother for the pleasant young woman with large spectacles who took care of the books, and the pleasant young woman with large spectacles had read the note and given her a book to take home. And just outside the library Betsy had met the Funny Man, so they had walked back together, and now Betsy sat on one of the six stairs that went up from the lawn to the porch of her father's house, and the Funny Man sat on another. And there they sat, looking at the road, and had nothing in particular to do.

"I do wish," said Betsy, "that you would tell me a story."

"I was afraid that would happen if I stopped a minute," said the Funny Man. "Can't I sit down and rest after walking all the way from the library without having to tell you a story? I don't know any story."

"You can make one if you think very hard," said Betsy.

"Very well, very well," said the Funny Man in a gruff tone of voice. "What do you want me to make up a story about?"

"A little girl," said Betsy, "who had a great many uncles."

"The little girl who had more uncles than any other little girl I have ever heard of," said the Funny Man, "was Miss Suzette Tinkerman. I have forgotten where Suzette lived the last time I made up a story about her, so I will make it up now that she lived with her father and mother in the town of Bumble, a thriving hamlet with a population of 6666, the least United States census."

"And all the uncles were named Uncle Thomas," said Betsy.

"They were," said the Funny Man. "They all looked just alike, so one name was good enough for all of them."

"I don't call this a story," said Betsy. "We're just talking."

"Once upon a time," said the Funny Man, "the Mayor of Bumble, who was a very intelligent and public-spirited man, decided that the town ought to have a public library. So he called a meeting of all the men, women, and children in Bumble, and made them a speech."

"A first-class town like this," said the Mayor, "should have a public library. It makes a splendid place to go on rainy afternoons, you know. It's ornamental, too, and neat. And it decorates a village street. When strangers come from far and wide we'll point to it with civic pride. There is no doubt at all," said he, "that we should have a library."

"Where was Suzette?" asked Betsy.

"Right there in the crowd with everybody else," said the Funny Man.

fly, who was still young and frivolous. "The little frogs are calling me. And the silver minnows are throwing bubbles at me. Dear papa, let me stop a moment."

"No, no," cried her sisters, gathering around her. "We are almost there now and then you will be so glad. Come, darling. They helped her along and at last over the hill they saw the schoolhouse."

"Look!" cried dear papa. "We are almost there, my daughters." The little butterflies gave butterfly-like cheers and then very quietly lighted on the window sill. The window was open, and inside the children reached their lessons. Their voices came clearly out to the butterflies who eagerly listened. This is the way they learned lessons every day—on the window sill.

Then dear papa gave their lessons for the next day on a large maple leaf with a sticky pine needle. His daughters could none of them write, because nothing small enough had been found for them to write with.

At recess time, the young butterflies flew about and chased each other among the flowers. When the closing bell rang, they flew up as happy as any of the children, and rushed off home where their dear mamma was waiting with the sweetest honey for supper.

Man. "Well, when the people heard that speech they cheered and cheered. Everybody agreed it was a great speech, and then the Mayor passed round the hat, and everybody gave what he or she could, and when the money was counted there was just enough to build a nice library for a town of 6666 population. So they built a nice library and named it after the Mayor, whose name was Simeon P. Jenkins. And then there was a picture of the Simeon P. Jenkins Public Library in the newspaper, and everybody was quite proud and happy."

"I thought this story was about Suzette and her uncles," said Betsy. "We are coming to Suzette," said the Funny Man. "You see they'd forgotten something that is quite important in a public library. And what do you suppose that was?"

"Books," said Betsy. The Mayor didn't say anything about books. "You are quite right," said the Funny Man. "Not a single book! And everybody had already given what he or she could, it was no use for the Mayor to make another speech and pass around the hat. That weighed on everybody's mind, having a Public Library without any books, and so of course it weighed on Suzette Tinkerman's mind. And after it weighed on her mind about this time, but for some reason, she will write a letter to my Uncle Thomases," said Suzette, "and ask them for a book apiece for the Simeon P. Jenkins Public Library."

"Make up the letter," said Betsy. The Funny Man thought hard for quite a while. "It was like this," he said:

Dear Uncle Thomas: We have got a library. But in it, Uncle, there is not a single book, you see.

Our Mayor's name is on the wall because it's named for him. But there is not one book in all our public library.

So, Uncle dear, I beg that you will send a book to be put on the shelves so bare and new of our fine library.

Please send it to the library as soon as you may get. This letter from most grateful. Your little niece, Suzette.

P. S. Please pass this letter round till all my uncles have been found.

"Where did Uncle Thomas live?" asked Betsy.

"Suzette addressed her letter," said the Funny Man, "to 'Mr. Uncle Thomas, Nowhere, N. S. A.' and posted it in the post office. And with a week books began to arrive at the Simeon P. Jenkins Public Library. The first day there were three, and the next day there were six or seven, and the next day there were a dozen, and the day after that there were only six or seven again, and that was Saturday, and there weren't any at all the next day. But Monday there were 50 or 60."

"In fact before all the uncles had been heard from there were so many books that some days the post office had to use a truck to carry them from the post office. And some days it took two trucks. The books filled all the shelves and tables in the Simeon P. Jenkins Public Library, and before they got through coming they had to be put in the cellar."

## Abednego's Coming Out

ABEDNEGO has just come out, and all the neighborhood has enjoyed the little party. To be sure, we had expected that Shadrach and Meshach also would come out at this time, but for some reason, they have given no indication that they intend so to do, and Shadrach but slight.

Now Abednego's coming out was from the water. For Shadrach, Meshach and Abednego were adopted as members of our family, some five months ago in preference to goldfish for the home aquarium. They were then pudge tadpoles, half as big as an eel, and very fat, with jelly-fish, and mud-colored, with spots sprinkling of pepper. Two spots at one end, slightly blacker and bigger than the others marked the eyes of each; and a semi-transparent tail, longer than the body, formed rudder and propeller. Head on, when magnified by the glass of the globe which formed their home, each looked so like a miniature whale that we almost expected them to rise to the surface and "blow" from time to time.

From the first it was easy to identify the trio. For Meshach was the smallest of the three, and not as thoroughly pepper-marked as Shadrach. In fact Meshach was almost a blond beside the other two. As for Abednego, he was considerably larger than his companions, and his plump tadpole anatomy was augmented by two very tiny and useless appendages, which suggested faintly that they might some day grow to be hind legs.

Not knowing much about tadpole history, we patiently bided the coming of spring, hoping that June would stage the coming out party. It did, but Abednego proved the sole debutant. Despite generous supplies of ordinary fish-food, broken off from flakey white sheets obtainable at the florist's, none of the tadpole family deigned to grow very fat.

Abednego was only a little larger by the end of May, when we began to notice that the tiny hind legs were growing—just a bit. A week or two passed and as he swam about the bowl it was discovered that he could bend them at the joint, really, really, really. From that time

his legs grew apace, gradually stretching out and thickening, and showing the first suggestions of webbed feet, until they were as long as his tail.

It was well into June when the next stage of his development furnished increasing interest in Abednego. We came down one morning to find that the two little black beads on his flat head had jumped up into turret sockets, suggesting dormer windows. Soon after, his eyes revealed a strong orange ring outside the black pupil, and his head began to show some semblance of shapeliness. His tiny mouth, small and round like a sucker's, remained unchanged.

Final proof that Abednego is a frog seems to be afforded in the cyclopedia statement that toads, emerging from the tadpole stage, show growth first of the forelegs and later of the hind legs. For Abednego reversed this order.

Of late, he has developed prodigious strength, for his size, his kicking ability being amazing. He shuts his eyes tightly, kicks violently as he swims and bunts his nose resoundingly into the glass walls of his globe. It is high time he were given freedom, and already Abednego has been invited to make his home in a tiny water-lily pool in a friendly garden.

In the meantime he is receiving tentative training for his new jumping, as he is given his daily exercise about the house floor. With a tiny harness, about the shoulders, and long string attached, he is permitted to investigate the nooks and corners and kick to his heart's content. Just how soon he will respond to directions and take his hurdles with the certainty of the circus-trained horse remains to be seen. It is quite possible that if he turns out as apt a pupil as is hoped, Abednego may yet come out in the movies or otherwise appear as public entertainer. The world has heard of trained dogs, horses, cats, rats, even pigs and seals; but a trained frog would be a real novelty.

Thus Abednego is assured either platform fame as a frog power, or the future of Shadrach and Meshach depends on their coming out parties at some later date not yet announced.

By this time he preferred to stay out of water and was given a miniature raft to ride. So expert had he become with his forelegs that he could wipe his eyes with them, just as a cat sweeps her paws behind and over her ears when she is cleaning her face. He usually performed this face-wiping after he had just come out of the water, as if to remove any film of vapor over his eyes.

July brought further shaping up of his body, more green hues in his jacket with a fading of the pepper and salt effect, and finally enough semblance of a neck so that he began to move his head slightly from side to side. He also ceased wiping his eyes and blinked them dry.

When taken out upon the house floor, he at first hopped aimlessly about, bunting his nose into the baseboards not once but again and again, thus offering proof that his turned eyes served little purpose, as yet.

During all the period he was absorbing his long tail he evidenced no appetite for food, probably needing no nourishment at that time.

Meanwhile the family has been in doubt as to just what this coming out signifies. At breakfast, dinner and supper, the family has been discussing the matter. "Is Abednego a frog or a toad?" Dictionaries and encyclopedias proved confusing. If a frog, then which of the 13 species common to the United States? Is Abednego Rana Catesbeiana? If he is Rana Catesbeiana, Abednego is plain bull-frog, destined to grow to be eight inches long and develop a jacket of olive green with dusky blotches. But he may be Rana Virescens, shad-frog, green or brassy colored—and he shows signs of this taste in haberdashery—though no black, white-edged blotches have yet appeared on his back. All are convinced he is not Rana Silivatica, because he is not a reddish brown; or Rana Clamata, though he is white below, for he has not yet displayed any "very large eardrums."

Then again, the defenders of the frog theory claim that if he were a toad he would be warty and have no teeth. Now the matter of teeth has been in doubt, because nobody has been able to get a good look at Abednego's mouth. He has not held his mouth open long enough for anyone to see how many molars or bicuspids he has acquired.

Through this he sucked in water and his food.

The next surprise, at this coming out party, was a three-legged Abednego. For another morning, we discovered a tiny stick-like attachment had dropped out of the shoulder "gill." It hung there, uselessly, swaying back and forth in the water as he swam about. Apparently he had no control over it, save to draw it in, when startled, so that it was completely out of sight. But in a couple of days there were two forelegs dangling under him, and soon after the joint was in evidence in each and he began to use them in swimming. More than ever was his long tail, shimmering opalescently in some lights, a superfluous appendage, and gradually he began to lose it. It just shrank away, as his hind legs thickened noticeably and his body began to take shape.

By the Fourth of July Abednego was ready to celebrate his emancipation from the tadpole stage, by showing only a small black lump—all that was left of his tail—while he spent one day in exercising his newly acquired mouth that cut a full semicircle under the nubbly nose that already had made its appearance.

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## THE HOME FORUM

## When Dr. Johnson and Mr. Spectator Traveled by Coach

ONE read not long ago of how a certain very rich man whose hobby among others is the preservation of American antiquities had purchased an old stage coach to be restored and preserved and put in operation in connection with a historic old inn which he had also restored and preserved. So far a rich man may put back the hands of the clock; but all the rich men together could not restore the day of the stage coach, which is as much beyond such restoration as Humpty Dumpty was after he fell off the wall. The epoch lingered no doubt into the earlier period of the railroad, when a locomotive pulled a string of coaches that were very much like those that had previously been separately drawn by horses; and so the railway car was immediately called a coach. Something of the enforced intimacy of travel by coach still no doubt survives in the compartments that constitute a train on European railways. Something of the past, it might be argued, is reintroduced by motor jitneys, but these, comparatively few and scattered, are serving a public whose traveling notion has been formed in the informal formality (if it may so be called) of train and trolley car. One must go to the printed page to know what it was like to travel by stage.

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"In a stage coach," wrote Dr. Johnson in one of his contributions to "The Adventurer," "the passengers are for the most part wholly unknown to each other, and without expectation of meeting when their journey is at an end and they should therefore, imagine, that it was of little importance to any of them, what conjectures the rest should form concerning them. Yet so it is, that as all think themselves secure from detection, all assume the character of which they are most desirous, and on no occasion is the general ambition of superiority more apparently indulged. Here, you see, the stage coach brought together a temporary society, as indeed a desert island might have done if Dr. Johnson and his five fellow-passengers—three men and two women—had been cast away together. Yet, too, there may be a difference between the average humanity of the twentieth and eighteenth centuries; and I rather like to think, were such a company ascending into a stage coach "in the twilight of the morning" nowadays for a journey together, it would not be so "easy to observe the affected elevation of mien with which every one entered, and the supercilious civility with which they paid their compliments to each other." Dr. Johnson, says Samuel, they all sat silent, collecting importance into their faces, and endeavoring to strike reverence and submission into their companions. A jolly company. On second thought, I am yet more certain that nowadays five individuals assembled at random would be less likely to

take themselves so self-consciously, and so, after all, the preservation of its credit in constructing a world where each of us stands a little more squarely on his or her own feet.

Obdurate and supercilious silence in the stage coach, even when, after a long time, the stout gentleman in the scarlet surcoat and laced hat, dangled his watch on his finger and provided excuse for somebody to ask the time of day. But nobody asked him. It was not till the coach stopped at an inn, and everybody sat around the table, that the stout gentleman broke the ice by beginning to talk himself. "I remember," said he, "it was on just such a morning as this, that I and my lord Mumble and the duke of Tenderden were out upon a ramble—and so on to the humble surprise and excitement of the hostess at a wayside inn when she overheard the noble duke given his title by this same stout gentleman in the scarlet surcoat. So the stout gentleman sought to gain the 'veneration' of the company; and so immediately did one of the ladies, who discoursed volubly upon the easy way in which persons of quality accepted the inconveniences of travel, and complacently added that 'for her part, while people were civil and meant well, it was never her custom to find fault.' It appeared presently (by implication of their conversation) that one of these fellow-passengers was a financier and shrewd buyer of stocks; and another an intimate of a chancellor and several judges, with whom he often discussed financial matters. "Yet," says Samuel, "it happened that none of these hints made much impression on the company; every one was apparently suspected of endeavoring to impose false appearances upon the rest; all continued their haughtiness, in hopes to enforce their claims; and all grew every hour more sullen, because they found their representations of themselves without effect." There was one exception. "Of one of the women only I could make no disadvantageous detection, because she had assumed no character, but accommodated herself to the scene before her, without any struggle for distinction or superiority."

◆ ◆ ◆  
Sir Richard Steele, doing his essay for the Spectator, also described a stage coach journey, noting "that Dislike with People who are not too good-natured, usually conceive of each other at first sight." But this time, "the Coach jumbled us insensibly into some sort of familiarity; and we had not moved about two miles, when the Widow asked the Captain what Success he had in his Recruiting?" There was a captain, a Quaker, a widow, and her daughter in the coach, as well as Mr. Spectator, and none, to the credit of their common humanity, tried to impress the others with fictitious personal importance. But there was an episode. The Captain's humor was at least trying to the Widow and her daughter, and the Quaker reproved him.

"Thy Mirth, Friend," said he, "savourest of Folly: thou art a Person of a light Mind; thy Drum is a Type of thee, it soundeth because it is empty. . . . Friend, Friend, we have hired this Coach in Partnership with thee, to carry us to the great City; we cannot go any other way," with more to the same purpose.

To which answered the Captain, no bad fellow at bottom, "Faith, Friend, I thank thee; I should have been a little impertinent if thou hadst not reprimanded me. Come, thou art, I see, a smoochy old Fellow, and I'll be very orderly the ensuing Part of the Journey, and I go to give myself Airs, but Ladies I beg Pardon."

So the journey continued in general amity, and the Captain and the Quaker took a particular Delight in being agreeable to each other.

◆ ◆ ◆  
So, too, there must have been many different combinations of humanity in the old-time stage coaches: a journey or a day would be different from a journey another. We seem happily to have outgrown in modern railway travel that "Dislike which People who are not too good-natured, usually conceive of each other at first sight," which both Sir Richard and Dr. Johnson noticed. Nor is it to be casually discovered in the motor busses that are our nearest approach to stage coaches, and take their travelers little journeys from railway station to summer cottage. It is a kind of antique, however, that no rich man with even the liveliest delight in antiquities would wish to restore and preserve. R. B.

## Weather Note

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
The forest is glad today. The showers Last night have made the wood-folk sing; Thrushes, vireos, and the little flower-bay Warblers, every feathered thing Saving the cuckoo, who sat, sounding His tuneless bell through all the days Of windless daze, and now is still. All the wood is filled with a glad, mad brook And a pulse and tremble of joy. Listen! The drenched bees hum, and the cricket shrills. There is a gleam His hair of song. There is a gleam Of rain in the larches, a glint on the hills, And a sparkle and flash to the little mad brook. As it comes spilling down through the moss and the stones. The whole wood has a shining look Of leaves new-green, of flowers new-colored. From everything there seems to come A singing radiance. Why does the cuckoo— The sulky cuckoo dare to dumb? Ruth Aughtliffe.

## Herodotus' Stories

He is himself a really great geographer; and his greatness and positive superiority to his predecessors consist chiefly in this, that he has no theory of what the form of the earth ought to be, but is content with it as it is. His attitude on the subject is agnostic and critical. So indeed is his whole intellectual temper—a fact not always adequately realized. He says more than once "I am bound to repeat what is currently said"—observe that, it is the point of view of all early, spoken literature: the necessity of handing on the traditions—"but I am not in the least bound to believe it." It is the second clause only that is

## Set Free

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
As some proud conquered nation unsubdued  
Driven perforce to use her captor's tongue,  
Treasures the patriot songs her bards have sung  
And cons her ancient legends in solitude,  
So have I spoken in rebellious mood  
The city's language, while my heart still clung  
To those dear bird songs I was reared among  
And mine own dialect of field and wood.

Now I at last am free, the guttural roar  
Of conquering speed shall fill my ears no more,  
For I shall talk with silence once again  
And listen to the gossip of the rain,  
And hear the priestly voices of the trees  
Chanting their wind-inspired prophecies.

Marion Brown Shelton.



Bay of Morbihan. From a Drawing by O. Giebert.

really significant. In like manner the religion and morality of Herodotus are conventional; the apologetic scepticism, the demure irony are the man himself. For this reason he needs as wary reading as Heine. People talked about the Hyperboreans, men who lived beyond the north wind. "But," Herodotus gravely argues, "if there are Hyperboreans there must be Hyperboreans, men who live beyond the south wind, too." An absurd argument, say his commentators. Why, yes. But Herodotus was arguing with people who believed in a symmetrical earth. . . .

The popular impression of him is still, one gathers, that of a credulous, garrulous ancient, a little given to lying. The simple truth is that he will neither believe anything nor disbelieve anything without a reason which appears to himself at least plausible. Of course his canons of credibility are not ours; although they are not so very much less rigorous after all. . . . But he has a natural love of the marvellous, and he knows he can tell a story. He tells it, and leaves the reader to make of it what he will. The reader, finding him full of prodigious tales, thinks that Herodotus must have been easily gulled. He was not easily gulled. It is possible that here and there he is gulling his readers. He has the genius of the historical novelist rather than the historian proper. There is more of Woodcock in him than of Stubbs or Gardiner.

Besides, the instinct which has prompted him not to reject a story merely because it seemed improbable. . . . should be remembered to his credit. His method is being more and more justified every year. For it has given us stories which are not only exquisite pieces of narrative but are truer than his critics till the other day had dreamed. For instance, the story of certain young braves of the Nasamoniens who got lost in the Sahara. They journeyed for days across the desert, until they came to an oasis. As they were plucking the fruit of the trees there, they were attacked by dwarfs who seized and carried them off. The dwarfs talked in an unknown tongue, they conveyed their prisoners over great marshes to a settlement of the pygmies, tiny black men like themselves. A great river, with crocodiles in it, flowed past their kraals. . . . The story is true. The river was the Niger, the native town—how knows? . . . He is a wonderful observer. "The Maxyes shave the left side of their heads and let the hair grow long on the right; and they colour their bodies vermilion." You see the Maxyes' Writing like that makes us discontented with the indirectness of modern speech. But Herodotus does not mean to be pictorial, simply. He is picturesque because he happens to be a master of style, because he cannot help it, because he is "a man for whom the visible world exists." But he is also an anthropologist, interested in the habits of the Maxyes on account of their human significance. What kind of men are they who do such things? What makes them do it? The answer of the geographer Herodotus is: Partly their physical environment. He does not put it in that form, but characteristically in the form of a story, the epilogue to his book—J. A. K. Thomson, in "The Greek Tradition."

## Sunrise Over the Rigi Mountain

Dense black night, far above the sleeping world—a tiny breeze stirs the snow, whirling it in crystal eddies to the valleys under—the roving voice of a mountain stream racing down to flow peacefully in the blue winding rivers. A turn in the rocky mountain pathway and the great white silence of the snow casts a spell.

The hours creep by, fading gently from night to pearly dawn. With the dimmest glimmer in the east, the melodious notes of the shepherd's Alpine horn sound over the vast ranges, echoing from valley to valley.

The summit of the Rigi Mountain still slumbers in a drapery of silver mist. Below in the ravines everything is obliterated by a mass of floating clouds—the whole world seems to float in a gray, opaque vapor.

A faint movement of the snow—a sighing breath of wind, and the exquisite rustle of dawn is felt. Over the eastern horizon wanders a pale streak of mauve, shedding long, deep shadows, that change to crimson and orange until the snowy peaks stand bathed in wakening wonder, clear and rosy. The bells of fog roll apart as the sun struggles above a lofty peak, throwing shafts of gold to distant shrouded summits.

As the day breaks, the great snowy ranges of the Oberland loom cold in winter whiteness. Peak after peak glitters dazzlingly in the after peak glitters dazzlingly in the rising sun. The Jungfrau Mountain shines red—a flaming beacon—until the sun floods the entire chain, gliding slowly to the wooded gorges and verdant pastures crowding at their base.

In the morning atmosphere far away Lake Lucerne flashes pale blue and green—a glorious sheet of untroubled water, flowing to the foot of stately mountains. Soaring high into the smoky azure sky, its summit hidden by a gray cap of mist, rises Mount Pilatus. So cold and aloof, it gazes for all time across the broad plains of Switzerland, surrounded by a coronet of amazing white peaks. Masses of Alpine flowers scramble up the mountain's side; purple gentian, white, woolly edelweiss and bluest forget-me-nots smile like a handful of sky flung to earth. Beyond the Lake of Zug lies a motionless cloak of mauve mist; in the distance grows it slowly melts into the air, revealing the perfect beauty of flowery shores and the deep green of calm waters. From myriad ravines and lakes great wreaths of fog rise, sailing lazily toward the fast climbing sun. Quaint cottages, church spires, towers and winding streaks of road appear like toys from the Rigi summit, down in the world below. Although day has dawned and beneath the opaque mists the world moves on, in the heart of the vast mountain's quiet still reigns, broken occasionally by the yodeling of one mountaineer to another, the soft thud of falling snow, the rush of a splashing waterfall. Nature holds sway in glorious peace.

IN THE bay of the Morbihan, which is Breton for "Little Sea," there is a group of islands most of them filled in the winter with fisher folk and in the summer with an additional colony of summer visitors from inland towns and tourists. They are covered with thick forests of pines and are dotted with villages made up for the most part of low thatched-roofed cottages half hidden in a wealth of bloom and vines. The little harbors are gay with fishing boats and their painted sails and farther down the gulf is Belle Ile, the favorite home of Sarah Bernhardt, whose interest in her fisher folk was shown in many practical ways.

## The Danish Book

And now I had in my possession a Danish book, which, from its appearance, might be supposed to have belonged to the very old Danes indeed; but how was I to turn it to any account? I had the book, it is true, but I did not understand the language, and how was I to overcome that difficulty? hardly by poring over the book, yet I did pore over the book, daily and nightly. . . . and it appeared to me every now and then I encountered words which I understood—English words, though strangely disguised; and I said to myself, Courage! English and Danish are cognate dialects, a time will come when I shall understand this Danish; and then I pored over the book. Still I did not understand the book, which, however, I began to see was written in rhyme—a circumstance rather difficult to discover at first, the arrangement of the lines not differing from that which is employed in prose, and its being written in rhyme made me only the more eager to understand it.

But I toiled in vain, for I had neither grammar nor dictionary of the language; and when I sought for them, I found neither; and I was much dispirited, till suddenly a bright thought came into my head, and I said, Although I cannot obtain a dictionary or grammar, I can perhaps obtain a Bible in this language, and if I can procure a Bible I can learn the language. I took my hat, and going forth, I flung my hat into the air.

And when my hat came down I put it on my head and commenced running, directing my course to the house of the Antinomian preacher, who sold books, and whom I knew to have Bibles in various tongues amongst the number, and I arrived out of breath, and I found the Antinomian in his little library, dusting his books; and the Antinomian clergyman was a tall man of about seventy, who wore a hat with a broad brim and a shallow crown, and whose manner of speaking was exceedingly nasal; and when I saw him I cried, out of breath, "Have you a Danish Bible?" and he replied, "What do you want it for, friend?" and I answered, "To learn Danish by." "And may be to learn thy duty," replied the Antinomian preacher. "Truly, I have it not; but as you are a customer of mine, I will endeavour to procure you one, and I will write to that laudable society which men call the Bible Society, an unworthy member of which I am, and I hope by next week to procure what you desire." "To learn Danish by," I answered, "To learn thy duty," replied the Antinomian preacher. "Truly, I have it not; but as you are a customer of mine, I will endeavour to procure you one, and I will write to that laudable society which men call the Bible Society, an unworthy member of which I am, and I hope by next week to procure what you desire."

And in this manner I procured the Danish Bible, and I commenced my task—Borrow, in "Lavengro."

## The Book on Cats

An accomplished lady of my acquaintance tells me that she is preparing an anthology of the cat. This announcement has reminded me of one of the oddest and most entertaining volumes in my library. People who collect prints of the eighteenth century know an engraving which represents a tom-cat rampant, holding up an oval portrait of a gentleman and standing, in order to do so, on a volume. The volume is Les Chats, the book before us, and the portrait is that of the author, the amiable and amusing Augustin Paradis de Moncrier. He was the son of English, or more probably of Scotch parents, settled in Paris, where he was born in 1687. All we know of



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.

his earlier years is to be found in a single sparkling page of d'Alembert, who makes Moncrier float out of obscurity like the most important of his descent bubbles. He was handsome and seductive, turned a copy of verses with the best of gentlemen, but was particularly distinguished by the art with which he surveyed little dramas for the amateur stage, then so much in fashion in France. . . .

This book on cats, the only one by which he is now remembered, was the sole production of his lifetime, which cost him any annoyance. He was forty years of age when it appeared, and the subject was considered a little frivolous, even for a petit conteur as Moncrier. . . . It was six years after this that Moncrier was elected into the French Academy, and then the shower of epigrams broke out again. He wished to be made historiographer. "Oh, non," said the wisest of them, "he was not a historiographer." He had the weakness to apologize for his charming book, and to withdraw it from circulation. His pastoral tales and his ballets, his Zélindores and Zéloides and Erosines, which to us seem and are utterly rapid and frivolous, never gave him a moment's uneasiness. His crumpled roseleaf was the book by which his name lives in literature. . . .

The book of cats is written in the form of eleven letters to Madame la Marquise de B—. The anonymous author represents himself as too much excited to sleep, after an evening spent in a fashionable house where the company was abusing cats. He was unsupported. . . . These people had rallied him on the absurdity of his enthusiasm. . . . on his dissertation, with all its elegant pedantry, its paradoxical wit, its genuine touches of observation and its constant sparkle of anecdote. He . . . has no difficulty in showing that the East has always been devoted to cats, and he tells the story of Mahomet, who, being consulted one day on a point of piety, preferred to cut off his sleeve, on which his favorite pussy was asleep, rather than wake her violently by rising. . . .

From the French poets Moncrier collects a good many curious tributes to the "harmless, necessary cat." . . . To these and other tributes Moncrier adds idylls and romances of his own, while regretting that it never occurred to Theocritus to write a bergerie de chats. He tells stories of blameless pussies, beloved by Pontenelle and La Fontaine, and quotes Marot in praise of "the green-eyed Venus." But he tears himself away at last from all these historical reminiscences, and in his eleventh letter he deals with cats as they are. . . .

This leads me to speak of the illustrations to Les Chats, which greatly added to its value. They were engraved by Otten from original drawings by Coppel. In another edition the same drawings are engraved by Count Caylus. Some of them are of a charming absurdity. One, a double cat, represents a tragedy acted by cats on the roof of a fashionable house. The actors are tricked out in the most magnificent feathers and furbelows, but the audience consists of common cats. Cupid sits above, with his bow and fluttering wings. . . . Another is a medal to "Chat Noir premier, né en 1725," with the proud inscription, "Knowing to whom I belong, I am aware of my value." The profile within is that of a snarling tom, as ever shook out his whiskers in a lady's boudoir. Edmond Gosse, in "Gossip, in a Library,"

## Repentance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A GREAT retaining wall that towered above a certain highway, bulged ominously. An engineer, in passing by explained that when it was built the deep holes were for gottens. He went on to say that even a film of water lodging between a wall and the earth it should restrain, will overtax its strength and eventually destroy its usefulness. If, on the other hand, precaution is taken to leave a hole here and there for drainage, the wall will stand.

How like the stout retaining wall is self-control, which is kept intact by shedding those secret sins which would challenge its stability! As the wall cannot long withstand the water pressure, so character cannot long maintain even an outward semblance of moral uprightness if but a little sin be harbored; because sin, in belief, would separate man from God. In warning the children of Israel against false alliances, Isaiah cried, "Wherefore thus saith the Holy One of Israel, Because ye despise this word, and trust in oppression and perverseness, and stay thereon: therefore shall iniquity shall be to you as a breach ready to fall, swelling out in a high wall, whose breaking cometh suddenly at an instant." In this connection, Mrs. Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 542), "Truth causes sin to betray itself, and sets upon error the mark of the beast." And farther on she writes, "Justice marks the sinner, and teaches mortals not to remove the waymarks of God."

When it is once understood that secret, willful sins are frequently betrayed into the open, the desirability of cherishing them should recede to the vanishing point. John the Baptist, perceiving that the kingdom of heaven, even though at hand, could not be entered without unloosing "the bands of iniquity," cried, "Repent ye: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." It is also recorded in the gospel of Matthew that when John was cast into prison, "from that time Jesus began to preach, and to say, Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is at hand." In each instance the Greek word metanoete (metanoete), translated "repent," means "think differently," in other words, get another viewpoint, or way of thinking. If one is entertaining a belief of pleasure in sin, for instance, he must change from that belief in order to enter the kingdom of heaven, harmony. If one is believing in the necessity of sin, he must abandon that belief to be at peace.

## Clare's Love of Place

Clare may not have loved England, may hardly have consciously been aware of this land "dear for her reputation through the world," but he loved a few English fields with a devotion and knowledge that have perhaps never been excelled, and his poetry is in a very lovely way steeped in patriotic emotion. With him, for once in a way, description may be said to have become an office of inspiration. He did not use natural beauty, as Wordsworth did, as an image through which to project "the vision and the faculty divine"; nor, on the other hand, had he anything of the shaming veracity of his "freckled cowslips" and his hedger "chopping the pattering bushes hung with dew," and his "mouse with far-fetched ear" is the token of an emotion that is as authentic, as in its sources as philosophic as Wordsworth's own. . . .

In such poetry as Clare's a may-bush is neither a symbol nor a connoisseur's fancy; it is a may-bush, isolated, undisturbed if you will, but it is suddenly before us with a thrill with a wholly sufficient life of its own, and through it Clare can satisfy all his aspirations toward any kingdom of the earth, even toward the kingdom of God.

This was the manner of Clare's devotion: "The rosy day was sweet and young, The cloud-brown lark that half'd the morn Had just her summer anthem sung, And trembling dropped in the corn: The dew-raised flower was perk and proud, The butterfly around it play'd; The sky's blue cloud, save woolly cloud, That pass'd the sun without a shade. . . . The wood is sweet—I love it well. In spending there my leisure hours, To seek the snail its painted shell, And look about for curious flowers: Or 'neath the hazel's leafy thatch, On a stulp or mossy ground, Little squirrel's gambols watch, Dancing oak trees round and round. . . . And while I clomb the hill, Many a distant charm I found: Pausing on the lagging mill, That scarcely mov'd its sails around: Hanging o'er a gate or stile, Till my curious eye did tire, Leisure was employ'd awhile, Counting many a peeping spire. John Drinkwater, in "Patriotism in Literature."

Jungfrau  
The mist yet rolled thick below, but far away and far up, yet as if close at hand, the clouds were broken into a mighty window through which looked in upon us a huge mountain peak swathed in snow. One great level band of darker cloud crossed its breast above which rose the peak, triumphant in calmness, and stood un-

How does sin affect thought? The so-called intellectual cleverness and deceptive sensuous beauty born of false or flabby standards of good, exemplified occasionally in literature and art, are of no benefit to the race; their perpetrators are lying prophets, because wisdom teaches that sin corrodes, corrupts, and disintegrates. The belief of sin promises a golden harvest to the sinner; but it never keeps its promise because, as Jesus said of Satan, evil, "He was a murderer from the beginning, and abode not in the truth, because there is no truth in him." Therefore, believe it not, however sly the voice of the serpent! What became of the promise, "Ye shall be as gods," when Adam was driven out of Eden?

The way to escape from the mesmerism suggestion to sin is clearly pointed out in Christian Science. Ignorant sinning is corrected by moral cultivation; and as spiritual understanding is gained, sin, through contrast with sinlessness, is quickly laid bare. This detection will be accompanied with a sense of regret, sorrow, or remorse, according to the degree of iniquity and the honesty of the seeker for Truth.

To stop at this point, however, would be to leave the work incomplete; for it is easier to be sorry about sin than to forsake it. It is difficult to give up that which seems desirable; therefore, sin must be seen as a senseless and unprofitable suggestion. By unmaking the hypnotism that makes sin appear good, mankind finds itself in the position of giving up what it does not want, which is always easy. This, then, is the process of changing one's mind, of thinking differently, of reforming thought, of repenting.

As the wall is drained by the "weep holes," so self-control stands firmly only as repentance (change of heart or of mind) sheds sin and wards off the suggestion to commit sin. Christian Scientists do not endeavor to forsake sin merely in order to avoid punishment. Such a motive by itself would be unworthy. On the contrary, they devote themselves heartily to serving their Father-Mother God; and to the end that this may be accomplished, they endeavor to reject and destroy whatever would come between them and divine Principle. Inasmuch as it is not possible to be conscious of wrong doing and of right doing at the same time, it is no wonder that they choose the latter course, and so enjoy the peace "which passeth all understanding."

utterably solemn and grand, in clouds as white as its own whiteness. It had been there all the time! . . . What the truth was I could not tell; but I had seen something which raised me above my former self and made me long to rise higher yet. . . . George MacDonald, in "Wilfrid Cumbermede."

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With Key to the Scriptures

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## EDUCATIONAL

## Education Not Exotic in India

By a UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR

EDUCATION in India fails because there is much book learning but little of that full and complete development of all his powers that education should give a man. Yet education is no exotic in India. There is no country where the love of learning had so early an origin or has exercised so lasting and powerful an influence. From the simple poets of the Vedic age to the Bengali philosopher of today there has been a long and uninterrupted series of teachers and scholars all bent on the quest of knowledge. It is an interesting study to trace the development of the ancient Hindu theory of education, its general conceptions of philosophy, politics and morality which were established centuries before the Christian era; and its development down through fourteen centuries to the advent of the Muhammadans in the tenth century of that era and the many changes which the years have brought.

Today among all classes and religions—except possibly the very lowest "untouchables"—there is an eager desire to learn, for nowhere is it more strongly believed that "by knowledge cometh power." It cannot be denied that of recent years the desire for educational expansion has been largely political. Difficulties exist that are hindrances to India's progress toward being a self-governing nation is the ignorance and illiteracy of her own people. This belief was greatly strengthened by the declaration of the Secretary of State for India in 1917 when he declared that India's future lay in the progressive development by successive stages of complete self-government. "Responsible India," thought, realized that the rate of progress from a bureaucratic to a democratic form of government must be largely dependent on the evolution of a popular electorate, capable of exercising the franchise, and, ultimately, on the rate of expansion of literacy among the masses.

The voluntary system of education was a slow and uncertain method and so various compulsory education acts were passed in different provinces. At the end of 1920 there was launched by the extremist section of the non-cooperators a direct attack upon all government-controlled or subsidized schools and universities. "This attack," says the report, "to quote from an official report—"

crippled some schools beyond hope of recovery, in disorganizing the work of others for six months or a year, and in ruining the careers of many promising scholars." Its more serious consequences were felt in the universities where a large number of students responded to the non-cooperators' appeal under the impression that in some way or other they were serving their country. The noblest instincts of the student were appealed to; his love of country and eagerness for sacrifice couched in terms of boycotting, picketing, and processions much after the same manner in which "rags" are enjoyed in English and American universities.

Reaction soon set in, however, and it was quickly recognized that some form of other of education was necessary to take the place of the "boycotted" system. In 1921, therefore, a number of so-called "nationalized" institutions came into being with the avowed intention of abolishing English and teaching only in the vernacular. These institutions were badly staffed, their teachers were ignorant, discipline was lax and all that they succeeded in doing was to teach bad manners. According to official statements "this episode in the history of Indian education is closed."

[A second article on Education in India will follow in next Monday's issue of the Educational Page.]

## Argentina Starts Inter-American Exchange

Buenos Aires, Arg.

Special Correspondence  
THE much-discussed and as yet unrealized ideal of the exchange of teachers and students between universities of the United States and Latin America will approach realization so far as Argentina is concerned when the modest yet far-reaching plan recently set on foot becomes a fact. In brief the plan is not to commence with the exchange of the most eminent lecturers on international law, literature, or with the annual transfer of ship-



College Juniors or Seniors From 27 Universities and Colleges of the United States Who Attended This Year's New York College Summer Service School.

loads of students, but with the sort of teachers and students which each country will want to send to the other. A natural growth rather than a forced hothouse plant is sought.

The work is being planned with the utmost care by a small group of Americans in Argentina which will be affiliated with the Institute of International Education in New York of which Dr. Stephen P. Dugan is chairman. The organization meeting was held in July and was attended by the American Ambassa-

own qualities to recommend him for his close approach to the students there.

This is the beginning of their plan for the exchange of teachers, and on this basis alone it will be worked out at present—the great dreams of the future and the exchange of world-famous masters will wait; they are laying foundations now. As to students, the plan will be to select with the greatest care, both for scholarship and character, the Argentine students they will send, chiefly to American engineering schools, and for the present, chiefly for post-graduate work. The university will be selected carefully for the student, and he will be watched and helped by the International Committee in the United States, avoiding many of the difficulties of erratic choices and the many changes in school which the Argentines who now go to the United States find is one of their great difficulties.

As for the American students who come here, the choice of men will be made in the United States, and the studies will be more varied than at first as to Argentine students going to the American universities. But chiefly will be the fact that the committee here, both Argentines and Americans, will make it their business to see that the boys find their way about, make the proper choice of courses, know the right men, do not get homesick and in every other way make the most of their great opportunity to know the heart of this great country.

The plan for the Argentine students in the United States is going a little further, in another direction. The committee plans to approach the great American manufacturing com-

## "Londoner's Education" Handbook for Londoners

NO LONDONER can consider his education thoroughly complete until he has read a little handbook called the "Londoner's Education" consisting of 60 modest pages and costing the sum of 9d. If he is of the kind of citizen who dreads the wickedness of both taxes and rates he should regard much consolation from what he reads as to how his forced contribution to the national exchequer is spent. If, on the other hand, he is a citizen who regards education as a national duty as well as a safeguard to democracy he will feel a thrill of gratitude for all the unobtrusive work that is being carried out within the borders of London.

"The Board of Education," runs the foreword, "thinks in terms of national education, the London County Council in terms of that smaller but highly important unit, namely the education of 4,500,000 citizens of London, the largest aggregation of population in the British Empire."

Covered by Council  
And what is being done? We read that "last year the youngest child at school was scarcely two years old—a baby in a nursery school; the oldest student at school was 78—a grandmother and a keen student at a women's institute." But the various stages of man's development in between these two periods are far more numerous than even Shakespeare's estimates. Reading through the "Londoner's Education," it is found that each stage covered by the Council's foresight, whether it be by the technical training demanded by the altogether "practical man" or by the ministrations to those deep healthy and beautiful interests that discover diversities of gifts so that they may be used in the place where they are most valuable.

London's education is a romance—nothing short of it, to those who have the imagination to recognize what it means to teeming thousands of children who formerly escaped from crowded homes to play in the streets and swim in the canals, who came up against the "cops" and the law often simply because they were in the way of the public, now use their wits in organized games. They enjoy expeditions and journeys, and

full of pathetic interest, showing the amazing overcoming of physical limitations. Ninety-seven per cent of girls in one school for the deaf have found work to do, and 78 per cent in a boys' school are working in trades they learned at school. To the cavalier who is skeptical, the news of what trade schools and evening institutes accomplish will be a revelation. He can read about the monotone, like the printing school in Stamford Street where 2000 students learn, or the school of photo-engraving and lithography in Fleet Street, and he will find that in London there is a new trade which has no appropriate technical instruction behind it, the London County Council is prepared to provide it. And then there is the University of London with all its vast sphere of work—too long a story to quote.

"Today," says this inspiring little publication, "the London child has behind him the London schools. The London schools as that behind them may be found in the London parents." That is the crux of the whole matter, as the present Minister of Education has continually pointed out: The Act of 1921 is available, and public opinion must see it carried out. There is no finality about education, no "school-leaving-age" as far as the Londoner is concerned.

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## Service School Enrichment

New York, N. Y.

Special Correspondence  
ENRICHED by six weeks' experience in penetrating a cross-section of New York City settlement life, 28 students of the New York College Summer Service School have returned to their various universities and colleges throughout the country to pass on some of the colorful knowledge gained. An unprejudiced view of conditions that exist outside of textbooks has been their incentive. For seven summers such groups of undergraduates, either in their junior or senior years, have shown a serious interest in the practical opportunities of the school, established by R. H. Edwards of Cornell and conducted under the auspices of the Y. W. C. A.

The attraction of this course has been, chiefly, the minimizing of study and the stress upon important human contacts outside of the classroom. Three days for settlement and four days for living in a settlement house—which means eating, sleeping, and working there—has been the weekly schedule.

In this particular phase of life, as settlement and standing in neighborhood houses, Y. M. C. A. branches in congested districts and at churches where daily vacation Bible schools are conducted for giving children summer occupation, the students have observed conditions that directly and indirectly relate to whatever branch of study most interests them. Thus, students of theology, law, business, banking, civil engineering and political economy represented each year, in addition to a large number of students of sociology.

## Big Reaction

"With most of these men, the mental reaction is tremendous," T. P. Smith, secretary of the Y. C. A. at New York University, one of the directors of the Summer Service School said. "Almost invariably, they go back to their colleges deeply impressed with the ideas of which they had previously felt a lack. They are the more serious-minded type of students and they come to New York to see for themselves."

"They come as honest observers. Whatever glimpses they can gain of the home, social, religious or business life of the people who live in congested districts they use as the

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## DAVID I. WALSH 'GOING IT ALONE'

### Plans an Independent Campaign in Massachusetts—Democrats Stirred

David I. Walsh of Clinton, candidate for re-election to the United States Senate by the Democrats of Massachusetts, in selecting his own campaign committee, thus informing the Democratic State Committee that he will conduct an independent campaign, has served notice plainly on his party this morning that he is going to ignore the candidacy of James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, for Governor, and his failure to mention John W. Davis and the national Democratic ticket leads to the inference that he deems it expedient for his political safety in Massachusetts to conduct his campaign without alliances with the party at large.

In a statement issued last night, Senator Walsh said, speaking of his campaign organization: "The party committees and clubs will organize their energies to the general work, and to supplement their efforts and without interfering with their activities, I am interested in enlisting voluntary support in this statement, I state to rally to my candidacy the great body of its people whom I have sought to serve."

Not a mention of John W. Davis, the national Democratic Party nominee, appears in this statement, which is coupled with the announcement that Senator Walsh will have his headquarters at the Hotel Lenox. Not a mention of the fact that Mayor Curley is making an energetic campaign to be elected Governor of Massachusetts by the Democrats, not a mention of any Democratic congressional or state ticket, nothing but the candidacy of David I. Walsh.

The failure of Senator Walsh to mention the candidacy of Mr. Davis or the balance of the national and state tickets and the fact that Mayor Curley some time ago selected his own campaign committee with Mayor Edward W. Quinn as chairman, has proved embarrassing to the Democratic State Committee of which Charles H. McGue of Lynn is chairman and to the 18 Democratic Presidential electors in Massachusetts who find the chief campaign must be waged by the state committee single handed.

It was taken by many that both Senator Walsh and Mayor Curley, from their campaign plans at least, in which they propose to conduct independent contests, view the election of Democratic Presidential electors as at least improbable.

It is said that knowledge of the attitude of Senator Walsh and Mayor Curley has accounted for the apparently apathetic attitude of Mr. McGue to the coming Democratic state convention in Worcester on Saturday, for which neither the chairman nor the speakers have been announced.

## M. A. C. OPENS WITH LARGE ENROLLMENT

### Twenty-nine Women Register in Four-Year Class

AMHERST, Sept. 18 (Special).—Dr. Edwin M. Lewis, acting President, opened the Massachusetts Agricultural College yesterday afternoon at an assembly of all students and most of the faculty in Stockbridge Hall. Freshman enrollment in the four-year course is 177, there being 148 men and 29 women, and 90 in the two-year course, 81 men and nine women. The number of women in the four-year course is the largest ever and may be accounted for by the attractive home economics major course offered for the first time this year.

President Lewis announced the new appointments to the faculty, the latest of which is that of Prof. Edwin T. Woodhouse of Smith College, Mayor of Northampton, who will give President Lewis' course in American government this fall, and of R. B. Halliday, Brown '20, last year an instructor at Deerfield Academy, to teach French. Prof. J. W. Crook of Amherst College will give the economic sociology as last year but will be assisted by Prof. A. Mackimille of this institution.

This week has been the fraternity rushing season and the 10 chapters here have been keeping open house since Monday noon. On Friday night will come the Y. M. C. A. reception to the entering class in the Memorial Building and on Saturday afternoon the 60-men rope pull between the Freshmen and Sophomores will be pulled across the pond.

## BRAKE INSPECTION CAMPAIGN TO OPEN

### Worcester Police Are to Begin Tests on Monday

WORCESTER, Sept. 18 (Special).—With the approval and indorsement of Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles, George H. Hill, chief of the Worcester police department will launch a city-wide campaign next Monday morning against ineffective brakes on all automobiles.

Chief Hill is in receipt of facilities for the testing of nearly 1000 motor cars a day and expects with the assistance of members of his police force to inspect the brakes of fully that number of machines daily. Park Avenue, between Highland and Elm Streets, has been selected for the carrying out of the work. The testing will continue daily for at least three weeks.

Chief Hill, in explaining the purpose of the campaign, said: "The purpose of the tests of the brakes on all of the machines is for public safety and is not being conducted as a trap for automobilists. The brakes are the most important part of an automobile from a public safety standpoint."

CLINTON PLANT TO EXPAND  
CLINTON, Mass., Sept. 18.—The capacity of the Clinton branch of the Wickwire-Spencer Steel Corporation is to be increased by installing machinery to be taken from the Worcester plant of the corporation. The new plans include the eventual weaving at the Clinton plant of most of the wire cloth that is to be given zinc treatment.

## LIBERALS OF STATE HELP LA FOLLETTE

### Independent Progressives Report Wide Progress

Leaders of the Independent Progressive Party in Massachusetts are fast completing a state-wide organization of strength and compactness, and they propose an energetic campaign for Robert M. La Follette for President and Burton K. Wheeler for Vice-President. Under the general management of George E. Roever Jr., assisted by many volunteer followers of Senator La Follette, more than 12 La Follette-Wheeler Clubs have been organized in Massachusetts already.

"We intend to have a La Follette-Wheeler Campaign Club in every city in Massachusetts and in every large town," said William N. Osgood, a lawyer of Lowell, member of the national committee of the Conference for Progressive Political Action. "We have made a good start, but it is only a start. Before another month has passed by Massachusetts will be well organized for Senators La Follette and Wheeler," he added.

Joseph H. Preston, with offices at 31 Milk Street, who was an attendant at the convention where the Independent Progressive Party made its nominations and who was a member of the executive committee of the Liberal Party of Massachusetts, is doing all he can to assist the La Follette organization in this State, and the Liberal Party is supporting the Independent Progressive Presidential electors.

Mr. Preston said the Liberal Party organization is working here as part of the La Follette movement now, and the early inquiries which have been made caused him to declare that he believes that La Follette and Wheeler will get not less than 250,000 votes in Massachusetts next November, probably more.

Mr. Preston is assisting Mr. Roever to organize clubs for the third party movement. The work is systematic and no haphazard means are being employed according to both of these men.

Labor will be behind the Independent Progressive Party to an extent undreamed of by the old party leaders, these men assert. In Worcester the president of the Worcester Central Labor Union, Daniel R. Donovan, is chairman of the Worcester La Follette-Wheeler Club.

H. P. Redden of Springfield is the chairman of the club in that city. William N. Osgood is the chairman of the Lowell committee. There are clubs in Haverhill, Greenfield, Brockton, Cambridge, Hingham, Everett, Chelsea and other cities.

## APPEAL IS DENIED ON MOTOR LICENSES

### Acting Attorney-General Renders Opinion on Revocations

Automobile operators whose licenses have been taken away as the result of conviction in court on the charge of operating their machines while under the influence of liquor cannot appeal from the action of the State Registrar of Motor Vehicles. This decision has been handed down by Lewis Goldberg, who was acting attorney-general in the absence of Jay R. Benton, acting attorney-general.

The opinion was made public yesterday by William F. Williams, Commissioner of Public Works. This question and other questions raised by attorneys for automobile operators whose licenses have been taken away by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, was put up to the Attorney General by Mr. Williams, as the State Registrar of Motor Vehicles is in his department.

Mr. Goldberg, in his opinion, says that the registrar cannot restore the license, even if the court recommends that this be done, after a revocation for driving while under the influence of liquor. Neither can Mr. Goodwin restore the license when he has revoked it, contrary to the recommendation of the court.

Mr. Goldberg says, also, that since the registrar has no discretion for his action, there can be no appeal to the Division of Highways, from the registrar's refusal to issue a license to a person convicted of operating under the influence of liquor.

## WOMEN VOTERS PLAN BUSINESS SESSION

### Miss Julia Lathrop, former head of the Children's Bureau at Washington, now first vice-president of the National League of Women Voters, is to speak on the importance of ratifying the Child Labor Amendment to appear as a referendum on the November ballot, at a luncheon in her honor to be given by the Massachusetts League on Oct. 8, at the Hotel Brunswick. The luncheon will be a feature of the annual fall business meeting to be held at 555 Boylston Street.

Adoption of the legislative program for 1925 and acceptance of the legislative plan of work, with a discussion of problems, including finance and quotas, will be the chief business to come before the league.

## WORCESTER RENTS REPORTED LOWER

### Worcester, Mass., Sept. 18 (Special).—Erection of many new dwelling houses and the vacating of tenements have caused rents in Worcester to lower, according to real estate brokers and property owners.

The drop in rents, especially in property which has been renting for \$75 per month and upward, is said to be between 10 and 15 per cent. The number of vacant tenements in the best residential sections of the city is noticeable.

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## Speakers at Photographers' Meeting



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## BUS LINE MAY BE PROSECUTED

### Springfield Urged by Rail Officials to Seek Injunction Against Company

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 18 (Special).—A purpose to invoke action against the unlicensed company that is operating buses between this city and Providence, R. I., in defiance of the municipal authorities was evinced today following a hearing on the subject by the Mayor and transportation board last night.

Whether the board will ask the City Council to go to the Attorney-General and seek injunction in equity or look to criminal proceedings against the concern is to be decided at an early meeting. A. F. Farnam, counsel for the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, urged the first-named course. With A. P. Russell, vice-president, he gave an earnest exposition of the New Haven's position in the matter, and George H. Fernald, counsel for the Boston & Albany, spoke for that carrier. H. A. Woodward, division superintendent of the Boston & Maine, was an interested listener.

Mr. Russell told the board that the competition of this and other projected bus lines was of deep and vital concern to his company. He deplored a move to use the highways, which the railroad helps to maintain, in unfair competition with it. He said the New Haven pays \$64,000 in taxes in Springfield, \$27,600 in Worcester and \$245,000 in Providence, and part of this goes to improve the highways. A new form of transportation will seriously affect the prosperity of the railroads, he said, and is bound to land. The railroads must have community support, he said, if they are to exist.

Attorney Farnam expressed regret that no high court decisions germane to the question at issue are available, except that of the Massachusetts Supreme Court in the case of Thomas O'Neill of Pittsfield, and this, he claimed, differed in no important point from the case now under debate. He said that the attitude taken by courts in several Pacific coast cases seems to indicate that states may make reasonable regulations governing such interstate bus lines.

Mr. Farnam said the Kuykendall case, to be argued in Washington Nov. 7, may afford the railroads more substantial grounds on which to fight. Meanwhile, he said, the City Council might well seek an injunction against the Springfield-Providence line. The Attorney-General is the proper person to institute such action, he said, but he would not start it for the railroads, so that action by Springfield or some other city interested is necessary to bring the issue to a head. The agitation has arisen over a bus service started by Farnam Brothers of Worcester.

CITY OF BOSTON'S DEBT—Greater bonded debt of the City of Boston on Aug. 31, 1924, was \$129,087,400, compared with \$128,627,400 on Jan. 31. Net fund debt of \$82,846,507, as of Aug. 31, represents a decrease of \$2,655,505 from the Jan. 31 figure.

## GERMAN COLONIAL CONGRESS

### By Special Cable

BERLIN, Sept. 18.—In the large hall of the university, the Fourth German Colonial Congress was opened yesterday and will last two days, under the chairmanship of Duke Adolf of Mecklenburg. It is largely attended and speeches by the former Governor of Southwest Africa, Dr. Seitz, Professor Röske, rector of the university, and other notables were warmly applauded. The tendency of all the speeches was Germany's need regarding colonies, in order that 60,000,000 population requires room for development and expansion. The last congress took place 14 years ago.

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## MINIMUM POLICE WAGE ADVOCATED

### Association of Massachusetts Meets in Holyoke

HOLYOKE, Mass., Sept. 18 (Special).—State legislation providing a minimum wage for policemen and overtime pay for duty performed in excess of specified hours was recommended by the president, Michael F. McDermott of Fall River, at the twenty-first annual convention of the Massachusetts Police Association here yesterday.

President McDermott recommended that the convention instruct its executive board for the coming year to petition the Legislature for the enactment of the desired laws. He advocated that the state minimum wage be set at not less than \$6 a day.

Changes in the civil service laws to better protect men with high ratings in examinations was another suggestion made by President McDermott for action by the association. He reported greatly increased membership and general success in the legislative aims of the association for the last year.

Delegates to the convention yesterday numbered 168. At the business session, officers were nominated for the coming year. Maurice A. Fitzgerald of Lawrence is opposing President McDermott for head of the body next year. Mr. McDermott is seeking to retain the position.

## COSMOPOLITAN TRUST ASSETS ARE SOUGHT

Hearings will begin next Tuesday in Supreme Court to determine whether Max Mitchell, ex-president of the Cosmopolitan Trust Company, closed by the State three years ago, shall turn over to Joseph C. Allen, Commissioner of Banks, certain canceled checks and vouchers appertaining to an account in the company from which Mr. Mitchell, it is alleged, illegally and fraudulently withdrew large sums. It is understood that Mr. Allen wishes to ascertain whether the bank's assets can be increased materially by the sums paid to certain persons who benefited by Mr. Mitchell's withdrawals. The former bank president, says Mr. Allen's petition to the court, has secreted these checks and vouchers and refuses to turn them over.

Business talks of special interest to professional photographers took up yesterday's session of the convention. George W. Harris of Washington spoke on "Business Building," saying that he had built up a business that now requires 70 employees in one studio.

Mrs. W. Burden Stage of New York repeated her talk, given at the national convention, telling how receptionists increase their orders without overselling their customers. Harry B. Willis of Rochester, an expert in handling artificial light, demonstrated negative making under artificial light.

## COMMANDERY TO EXEMPLIFY

### PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 18 (Special).—Thomas Smith Webb Commandery, 324 51, Knights Templar, will witness the exemplification here on Friday night of the degree of Knight of Malta by Milford Commandery of Milford, Mass. Providence commanderies confer this degree only in short form. Sir Knights of Milford Commandery will be entertained at a dinner at 8 o'clock by Eminent Commander Winfield S. Solomon and Sir Knights of Webb Commandery. It is planned to receive from Sir Knights of other Massachusetts and Rhode Island commanderies to witness the work.

## COMPOSITE IRON PRICE

### Iron Age pig iron composite price has been 2.48 cents per pound. The finished steel composite has declined from 2.48 cents to 2.41 cents a pound.

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## WOMEN'S CLUBS FOR N. E. WEEK

### Federation at Final Meeting Takes Steps to Help Forestry Movement

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 18 (Special).—The New England Conference of Women's Clubs today indorsed the New England Week movement, which was described as not so much a commercial endeavor as a "movement to bring together the six states into closer relationship and to build on the old traditions of New England."

The conference was told of the People's Forest which is being created in Connecticut, and it was suggested that the other New England states adopt the same plan, and that the delegates bring to their organization the advisability of assisting the state foresters in the forestry program. The People's Forest was announced to be dedicated on Oct. 4, with a pageant as the chief feature of the exercises.

The officers of the conference were re-elected as follows: Chairman, Mrs. Frederick M. Peasley, of Cheshire, Conn.; vice-chairman, Miss Gertrude E. Dickerman, of Concord, N. H.; secretary-treasurer, Miss Florence P. Edgers, of Providence, R. I.; executive committee, Mrs. Florence W. Danford, president of the Maine Federation; Mrs. William B. Fellows, president of the New Hampshire Federation; Mrs. Mabel Clifford, president of the Vermont Federation; Mrs. Frederick G. Smith, president of the Massachusetts Federation; Miss Ada L. Sawyer, president of the Rhode Island Federation; and Mrs. George H. Stoughton, president of the Connecticut Federation.

The Maine delegation invited the conference to meet in that State next year, and the invitation was accepted. The time and place of the 1925 conference will be announced later. The New England conference before adjourning thanked the Connecticut federation for its hospitality.

Miss Florence M. Dibert of Johnston, Pa., second vice-president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, was the speaker at the evening session yesterday. She urged the women's clubs to extend the junior clubs and to open their clubhouses to the young girls.

Asserting that the present immigration law is a block to assimilation and serves to keep apart families that should be united, Howard Bradstreet director of the Bureau of Adult Education in Hartford, urged the women of the organizations represented at the conference to unite for action at the next session of Congress looking to modification of the law.

Mrs. Walter MacNab Miller of St. Louis, Mo., chairman of public welfare, General Federation of Women's Clubs, told of the work of the committee. The Indians, she said, are looking to the women's organizations for help. At present, she explained, there are two groups of people which deal with the Indians, one which exploits them and the other which seeks to protect them. "We want to steer a course between the two groups," she declared, "and help bring about a reorganization in the Indian Bureau at Washington so as to give the Indian children the same things we give to our children."

After the afternoon session the delegates and other visitors took an automobile drive to the Morgan Memorial and then to the state library, where an informal reception was held and where an inspection was made of the collection of books by Connecticut authors and music by Connecticut composers, which is being displayed as a souvenir of the Connecticut State Federation.

## ONLY CONTEST ON 48-HOUR WEEK

### New Hampshire Republicans for Law Enforcement and Prohibition

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 18.—When the Republican state convention was called to order today, the only difference of opinion appearing among the 829 delegates was on a plank in the platform with relation to the advocacy of a state law providing for a 48-hour working week for women and children in manufacturing establishments.

The supporters of Capt. John G. Winant, who won the gubernatorial nomination, want a straight declaration of indorsement for his stand in favor of 48 hours. The delegates from the farming districts were opposed to this proposition and efforts were made to compromise the matter with a declaration in favor of "the principle of an eight-hour day" without definitely committing the party to enact a state law.

Norris H. Cotton, editor of The Granite Monthly, was elected president of the convention, and the keynote address was delivered by Frank B. Willis, United States Senator from Ohio. The convention was the largest ever held by the Republican Party since the primary law went into effect.

## PADLOCK ORDERED IN DRY LAW CASE

Complete padlocking for a year of the liquor selling grocery store at 315 Shawmut Avenue, the first total closing of "scotchlaw premises" ever obtained in Boston, will be carried out by a United States marshal within several days on the order of Judge George W. Anderson, who directed the place to be shut down as a "common nuisance" on evidence presented by Elihu D. Stone, assistant United States attorney, that the lessees of the grocery had repeatedly sold liquor. Some of the latter sold to prohibition agents was produced in court.

By the "padlock injunction" the first floor of the building, at the address given, will be shuttered up, and the second and third floors, and a notice put up explaining the proceedings. The effect of the action is that not only the owner of the business is prevented from continuing to sell liquor, but the proprietor of the building is barred from leasing the first floor to anyone else for the period of a year, covered by the injunction.

## SCHOOLS—United States

### How I Taught My Child at Home

MY HUSBAND was manager of one of the branch mills of a world-wide corporation and everybody said it was a wonderful position for so young a man. There was one great drawback, however—we had to live in a small milltown which offered none of the advantages that we had both been used to. For most things we did not mind because we knew our next advancement would move us to a large city and for that we could wait.

One thing only could not wait—the education of our boy of 7 and our girl of 6. We knew the foundation they were now laying, the associations they were now making, the habits they were now forming, the teaching they were now getting, would not wait and could never be made up for later—but what could we do? What would you have done?

It was with many misgivings, therefore, that I started Jim at the only local school accessible. I knew his teacher-to-be; one of the town girls, only a child herself, a product of the same school with only the commonest kind of a common school education and with little or no training or experience, and to think it was to such a person that I was going to turn over my boy to be educated!

It seemed like a joke, but as the year wore on it became more and more a serious one and the joke was on us. Jim was apparently learning nothing except bad language and behavior which was growing worse every day and I dreaded to think of sending our little girl into those same surroundings. His father tried to make the best of it by saying, "Oh, he's got to learn to rub up against all kinds and he'll come out all right," but I could see he was really as much worried as I.

One day Jim, Sr., returned from a trip to the Home Office in New York and as soon as he stepped inside the house I knew something had happened. He was to be transferred—I felt it.

"Mary," he shouted from the bottom of the steps, "Come here quickly, I've got it!"

"Got what?" I cried as I hurried down—"Are we to move to New York?"

"Oh, no," he laughed—"nothing like that just yet—but something better—as far as the children are concerned. See this and this and this." He pulled some papers from his pocket and rapidly turned the pages.

"On the train," he explained breathlessly, "I met a man, bragging about his children—you know—the proud father kind—showed me their pictures—their school reports and all that, but what interested me most of all was a letter from his 7-year-old son—7 years old, mind you—Jim is 7 and I think what sort of a letter he writes!—well, I had to admit the man had an infant prodigy—which, however, he vehemently denied—just an every-day normal child—he maintained—but—and this is the amazing thing—the boy had been taught by correspondence through his mother—By correspondence! Do you get that?"

"He was so enthusiastic about it I thought he must be a little crazy; but at any rate, to make a long story short, he got me so excited that I actually stopped off at Baltimore where this school is located to see for myself, for I was naturally still skeptical."

"I found there a great private day school—a 'Super-School,' it has been called—that specializes in the education of young children. I had explained

to me that its Trustees, public-spirited citizens who maintain the school in the cause of education without any financial benefit either direct or indirect, had obtained such remarkable results with their day pupils that they had decided to extend its usefulness so that pupils, no matter where located, could share in its advantages and privileges."

I threw my arms around Jim's neck, thrilled by his enthusiasm. "Let's order the course at once," I said.

"It's ordered already!" he replied—"I couldn't wait. There's the outfit there in my luggage!"

That was five years ago. Jim's promotion to the big city has last year and we are now able to put both children in school, and what do you suppose the Principal said when I went to enter Jim—"What year of Calvert did you say he had finished?"

"The 6th," I answered.

"And has always had good reports?"

"Yes," I could truthfully answer.

"Well, then he can enter our high school department." And he did—and what is more is leading his class!

The little girl did the same in her school, and although both children have spent their whole lives in a little milltown, they have—thanks to the Calvert School, to which they owe their entire education—a broader knowledge and culture than most of their metropolitan friends with all their advantages of libraries, museums, art galleries, etc., so that they at once took their place as leaders both in and out of school and have made just the friends we would wish.

Indeed, through our contact with the children's work we also had what has been practically a post-graduate course ourselves; and though it has taken a little of our time, it has brought new and delightful interests into our life also. It was a revelation to me what Calvert School was able to do for my children. Their progress has been phenomenal and I would never have believed it possible.

If there is no school or only a poor one near you, let Calvert School come to you with its unique methods and unusual advantages to give your child an exceptional education from Kindergarten to High School right in your own home. Calvert School, established over 25 years ago to specialize in the teaching of children, conducts a great day school in Baltimore and is also successfully teaching by correspondence, thousands of pupils scattered over the entire face of the globe. It furnishes all books, materials, lessons, and guides and supervises the work.

V. M. Hillyer, Headmaster  
Author of "Child Training," "A Child's History of the World," etc. Write for information to

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O.P. MOSSMAN AND  
H. JACKSON LEA

## Records Fall on Opening Day of National Horse-Shoe Pitchers Tourney

MEN'S PROFESSIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP			
Name	Won	Lost	P.
O. P. Mossman, Eldora, Ia. . .	7	0	1.0
H. Jackson, Kellerton, Ia. . .	5	0	1.0
H. Jackson, Kellerton, Ia. . .	5	0	1.0
F. Jackson, Kellerton, Ia. . .	5	1	.83
C. Campbell, Waukee, Ia. . .	5	1	.83
H. F. Billings, Waukesha, Wis. .	2	7	.29
O. Ottu, Bahr, Eldora, Ia. . .	4	2	.67
Albert Dalseide, Wamamingo, S. D. .	3	3	.50
F. Fred Hay, Minneapolis, Minn. .	3	3	.50
A. Cummings, Minneapolis, Minn. .	3	3	.50
T. C. Reed, McKeesport, Pa. . .	4	2	.67
R. N. Randall, Minneapolis, Minn. .	2	4	.33
A. Cummings, Minneapolis, Minn. .	2	6	.25

B. Steindorf, Stillwater.....	1	6
A. J. Clifton, Minneapolis.....	1	6
S. J. Johnson, Madison.....	1	6
S. Max Krause, Stillwater.....	7	0

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 22.—Round-robin matches involving more than 30 of the best amateur horsehoof players from 12 states here today at the center of interest in today's play in the tournament of the National Amateur Horsehoof Association is also a world tournament, as five new world champions are to be named in the afternoon.

The selection of an amateur division is a new departure this year in the history of the association, and the matches in this division will be carefully watched.

In yesterday's opening round, 22 of the 30 players were in action. The class advanced through seven to nine rounds of their schedule which called for every man meeting every other once.

**New World Records**

The feature match of the day brought a new world record, as Leroy A. Clifton, five times world champion

and O. P. Mossman, Eldora, Ia., present champion of his state, in a game which was considered by most of those few who were fortunate enough to witness it as the greatest game of horseshoes ever pitched. It gave the tournament a startling sendoff as no less than four world records were smashed during the play between these two masters—probably the greatest of today. The youthful 23-year-old Mossman triumphed over veteran B. J. 51 to 43, as a result he is favored to go through his schedule of 23 games undefeated and win the world's title.

a tremendous lead while his opponent had difficulty in finding the stake, but with the score 40 to 20 against him Jackson, who fights hardest under stress, tore the lead and could ring in a row of new wilds at 43. He managed to tie his rival at 48. At this point both threw double ringers for no count and in the next inning one of Jackson's shoes fell short while the other rung stake; but Moser man slipped two ringers for three points and game. In 14 of the 51 innings of this remarkable game four ringers or both of each players shoes were on the stake.

### Two Other Records

Two other records established were

total number of ringers—144—and the total number of double ringers—50—of the former records being 120 and 20 respectively. Jackson had 71 ringers, 24 doubles out of 102 shoes pitched for a 70 per cent average, while Mossman chalked up 73 ringers and 26 doubles in the same number of pitches for a 71½ per cent perfect performance.

Previously in the day Mossman had established a fifth world's mark when he averaged 80½ per cent ringers in a game against R. N. Ransdell of this city, twice Minnesota champion. Jack-

son formerly held the record of an even 80 per cent. Mossman threw 21 ringers in 36 attempts. The final average was 52 to 8. He was not satisfied with these performances, however, but before the day was over disposed of two other state champions, Fred Hayes, present Minnesota title holder, and S. J. Johnson, Wisconsin State champion. He has yet to meet T. C. Reed, the Pennsylvania champion.

In seven games played the Iowa youngster pitched 231 ringers out of 350 tries for 66 per cent average. Jackson's whole day's average was 66.

Among the leaders of the professional division are three members of one family. F. Jackson and his two sons Carrol and Hanaford all are expected to finish high. In the amateur class W. E. Gibson, Milwaukee (Wis.), amateur champion, is entered, while Mrs. C. A. Lanham, world's woman champion, will defend her title in the professional division which starts play Friday.

The boys amateur and women's amateur classes complete the program of the week with the exception of a special round robin for a selected number of legionnaires from the Amer-

can Legion National Convention now in the Twin Cities. This will be played today it is expected.

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## GRIFFITH DECLARES FARICY ELIGIBLE

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*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Sept. 18—Eligibility of J. I. Faricy, one of the world's greatest breast stroke swimmers, to compete again for the University of Min-

nesota aquatic team, cannot be questioned on the grounds raised, it is declared by Maj. J. L. Griffith, commissioner of athletics for the Intercollegiate Conference, when the case was brought to his attention following his return from Europe.

For a year Farley has been out of college and competing for the team developed by Coach William Bachrach of the Illinois Athletic Club. He went to Paris as a member of the American Olympic Swimming team, and on his return announced his determination to

to enter the Gopher institution. Some doubt was expressed as to his eligibility.

There is a Conference rule which prohibits a college athlete from competing for any club or other organization during term time or vacation. Major Griffith points out, however, that if an athlete actually drops out of college for an extended period, competition for a club does not bar him from later returning to college and becoming eligible. A precedent to this effect, he said, was set two or three years ago in the case of P. H. Spink, a track

thlete, at University of Illinois, who dropped out of college, ran for the Chicago Athletic Association, and later returned to compete for the Illini.

**SKELTON ENTERS ILLINOIS.**  
*Special from Monitor Bureau*

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 18.—R. R. Skelton of the Illinois Athletic Club, Olympic breast stroke swimming champion and holder of a number of world's records, is to enter University of Illinois this fall. It is announced by Coach William Bachrach. Skelton is a transfer from Northwestern University, where he failed

stay long enough to become eligible for the varsity team. He will be ready to compete for the Illini in a year. Another of Coach Bachrach's breast stroke pupils, Houlton Blankley, the national high school champion, is also to attend Illinois. Skelton and Blankley are exponents of the "fish tail flip," the style of breast stroke leg action, taught by Bachrach, which is making the "frog kick" obsolete.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some faint smudges and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound into the book, showing the dark material of the cover. There is no text or other markings on the page.



# RADIO

## DISTORTION READILY NOTICED AT TUBE'S SATURATION POINT

Beyond Certain Point Additional Grid or Plate Voltage Will Not Make More Current Flow

By G. H. BROWNING  
XIII

In the last article the method of obtaining the static characteristics of a tube was explained and a graph showing how a 201-A tube performs was given. Today the UV-199 and WD-11 tubes will be taken up. As the different kinds of tubes vary considerably, care was taken to choose average ones for the test.

Figures 24 and 25 give the values of plate current for different grid voltages, i. e., different values of the "C" bias battery, and as in the previous article 22, 44, 66 at the ends of the curves give the value of the "B" battery in volts. The curves for these tubes differ somewhat from those of the 201-A as the plate current is not nearly so much, and consequently the "B" battery consumption is cut down.

The tubes are very much alike for with no grid bias and 65 volts on the plate they both have a plate current of 3.7 milliamperes. However, it should not be assumed from this that they will amplify equally well, for as will be shown later the UV-199 is better than the WD-11 when used in that role.

If very much higher "B" batteries

were used, such as 100 or more volts on the plate, the curves would flatten out when large positive grid voltages were applied. This would indicate that all the electrons that were given out by the filament were drawn over to the plate and therefore no matter how much grid or plate voltage in addition was applied no more plate current could be made to flow. This is called the point of saturation and in practice is seldom reached but would readily be noticed because a large amount of distortion would be experienced.

Another interesting point is the fact that all the points taken are on a smooth curve. This means that the tubes have been pumped hard, i. e., there is little or no air left inside. A soft tube such as the UV-200, which has some gas purposely left in it, would exhibit an irregular characteristic in general.

This gas tube is in many cases a better detector than the hard ones. A great number of other facts may be obtained from the curves shown and in fact the performance of a tube as a detector or amplifier can be predicted, but as the treatment is somewhat involved in technicalities, we shall pass on to the amplification of the individual tubes.

## Plate Current Consumptions Compared

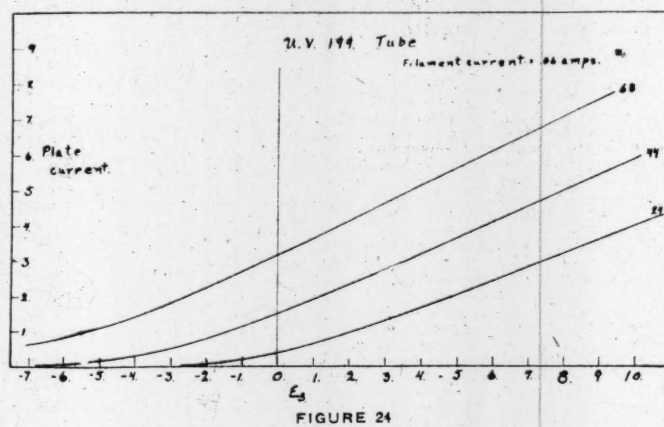


FIGURE 24

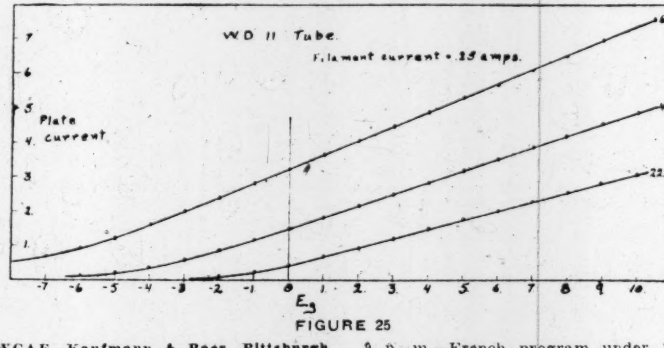


FIGURE 25

WCAE, Kaufmann & Baer, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters).  
8:30 p. m.—Dinner concert.  
8:30 p. m.—Uncle Kachee.  
8:30 p. m.—Moore's Weekly Radio Review.  
WJAX, Union Trust Company, Cleveland, O. (320 Meters).  
8 p. m.—Variety musical program.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME  
KTV, Westinghouse Electric Company, Chicago, Ill. (424 Meters).  
6:30 p. m.—Children's bedtime story.  
7 p. m.—Dinner concert.  
8:20 p. m.—Musical program.  
10 p. m.—"At Home" program.

WLS, Sears-Robuck, Chicago, Ill. (445 Meters).  
6:30 p. m.—Ralph Emerson, organist.  
6:45 p. m.—Ford Rush and Glenn Rowell.  
7:05 p. m.—Isaham Jones and his orchestra.  
7:30 p. m.—Ziegler Twins Harmonists.  
7:45 p. m.—"Lullaby Time".  
8:10 p. m.—Nubs Allen and Frankie Sullivan.  
11:30 p. m.—Worth, Krueger and orchestra.  
11:30 p. m.—Isaham Jones and his orchestra.

WJZ, Radio Corporation of America, New York City (452 Meters).  
10:30 p. m.—Spear's Dance Orchestra.  
10:30 p. m.—Phil Romano's Dance Orchestra.  
11 p. m.—Wright and Bessinger, harmonium.  
11:30 p. m.—Arthur Stone, pianist.  
11:30 p. m.—Lew's vaudeville act.

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11:30 p. m.—Lew's vaudeville act.

WJZ, Radio Corporation of America, New York City (452 Meters).  
10:30 p. m.—Spear's Dance Orchestra.  
10:30 p. m.—Phil Romano's Dance Orchestra.  
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## High and Low Tides Change Radio Waves

Mysterious Alterations of Relay League's Wavelengths Are Traced to Sea

WISCASSET, Me., Sept. 17 (Special Correspondence)—The special amateur radio station, 1MO, installed here by the American Radio Relay League for the purpose of establishing communication with the schooner Bowdoin, which is bringing Capt. Donald B. MacMillan home from the Arctic, had not been in operation more than 24 hours before mysterious changes became noticeable in the wavelength of the transmitter.

When the sending set was tuned to a wavelength of 165 meters, there would be a variation of eight meters in a few hours; when it was tuned to the short wave of 80 meters, there would be a variation of about three meters in approximately the same space of time. This phenomenon continued despite all efforts to keep the oscillator sharply tuned, and amateurs, with whom the station was in communication persistently asked why the sending wave was being changed.

The adjustments of the station were gone over very carefully several times and a wavemeter was employed frequently to check the oscillations. Finally it occurred to F. H. Schaefer, traffic manager, that since the antenna and control pole had been suspended from the dock over the water, the tide might have something to do with it.

Whereupon he decided to take his readings with the wavemeter at the ebb and flow of the tide and compare them. He discovered that in every case the wavelength increased with the rise of the tide and decreased with the fall. Now in order to keep the transmitter at a constant wave, he makes regular adjustments to correspond, as far as possible, with the tide's movements. He declared the tide changed the capacity of the station's counterpoise.

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## OAKLAND SEEKS TO ADAPT RADIO TO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Research Committee Divided on Efficacy of Actual Classroom Lessons Via Wireless

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 13 (Special Correspondence)—A comprehensive plan to adapt radio to the public school is now being tried out under the supervision of the research director of the Oakland, Calif., public schools with the assistance of KGO, the Pacific coast station of the General Electric Company.

From tests thus far made it is expected that through the medium of radio more voluntary attention may be obtained from a child in school.

Dr. Virgil Dickson, research director of the Oakland public schools, announced recently that a committee working on the radio problem is divided into two groups differing in opinion. Group one believes that a lesson by radio will be limited to a message of special importance, by some special speaker who is able to give it better than anybody else. This is the lecture type of lesson and will be limited to specialists.

The opinion of group two is that findings point to radio as a means for giving actual classroom lessons. It is their belief that the radio teacher may take the place of the classroom teacher and give the same kind of lesson; however, the regular classroom teacher will listen in and point out upon maps, globes or charts, topics referred to by the radio teacher. The regular classroom teacher will also direct operations of the class and see that pupils make proper notes required by the radio instructor.

The lecture plan as advocated by group one of the committee has been tried out by radioing one lesson in music and another on Indian customs. Returns from various schools listening-in indicate that both lessons were successful. Opinions of group two of the committee have not yet been verified, as the test lessons of geography, Shakespeare and commercial arithmetic have not yet been fully tabulated.

Under both systems the radio teacher was assisted by pupils also speaking into the microphone, creating classroom atmosphere.

Attention of the students is held by aid of music. Plans for the Shakespeare lesson included music played for five minutes in the beginning, five minutes in the middle, and

five minutes at the end of the talk. By this means the students and teachers were refreshed for the attention necessary to grasp the main points in the talk. The five minutes of music in the middle of the lesson enabled slower pupils to catch up with their note taking and relieved the attention of quicker pupils who had already completed their notes. At the end of the lesson the five minutes of music seemed to rest the entire class and put them in smiling humor before dismissal.

That radio will eventually take a place in public school educational methods seems no longer doubtful. Better receivers in schools will be secured, and the kind of instruction suited to radio transmission will be found out. It is the belief of the committee that the daily use of radio in schools will solve many present-day public school educational problems.

**RADIO BUSINESS GAINS**  
The value of the radio business is nearly twice as great as that of the carpet and rug business. For every dollar spent on furniture 33 cents is spent on radio. For every dollar spent on boots and shoes 25 cents is spent on radio. For every dollar spent on musical instruments—pianos, organs, band and orchestra, phonographs and even the lowly harmonica—75 cents is spent on radio. The value of the radio business is three-fourths of the jewelry business, with its clocks, watches and novelties. Radio has found its place in the sun. Four years ago radio was a \$2,000,000 business. Today radio is a \$350,000,000 industry.

**Euclid-105th Hair Shoppe**  
MADEIRA L. TRIVETTE  
Permanent Waving—Marcel Waving  
Shampooing  
Garfield 1137  
Store No. Euclid 105th Market  
CLEVELAND

**The CHISHOLM Boot Shops**  
Cleveland-Detroit-Toledo  
"Lucky Seven Footwear"  
for Men's 7 1/2 and Women's 7 1/2

**A Speedy Cleaning Service**  
You Will Like  
We maintain the following delivery on all garments:  
Called for at your home  
Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday  
Delivered Friday Saturday  
All garments left either at our plant office or downtown office before 9:30 A. M. will be ready at 4:30 P. M. the same day.  
We use ENERGINE Exclusively  
Randolph 7220  
Downtown-1417 Euclid  
Plant-Carnegie-E. 68th  
CLEVELAND

**Wooltex Coats \$78 and \$98**  
The Wooltex label is now, as always, a guarantee of inherent worth, fine quality and workmanship, and authentic style. Fashionable materials, including Nevelia cloth and Dometex, are trimmed with Baby Fox, Mink, Squirrel, and Mink-dyed Squirrel.  
Romney Frocks, \$49.50  
The Romney Frocks for September (selected each month) by style experts as the best dresses possible to wear at \$49.50 are in women's styles. Models for street or afternoon. Crepe Satin, Charmeuse, Bengaline, or Pailie Marshall.

**The Lindner Co.**  
CLEVELAND, O.  
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## ST. LOUIS, MO.

### Production Expected to Exceed Last Year's Out

put in Value

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ST. LOUIS, Sept. 12, 1907

shortened hours in the summer months, there is no letup in the forward movement of the trade in general, and the higher prices of southern food —

ward, where one of the largest  
warehouses in the United States  
being erected by this firm.  
is reported in the trade that the  
McCott-Johnson Company will

to organized industry of St. Louis  
ber of Commerce publicity branch, but  
the industrial section figures show  
rade as the Missouri-Illinois dis-  
is making

population growth of mid-  
of demand and they are build-  
accordingly.  
much as Missouri is not a fan-  
ate, the reason for

**Good Labor Conditions**  
 The labor market in and about this  
 city be said to have much to do  
 with the untroubled progress of the  
 city.

ing reported shut downs in  
factories of the

the houses making fancy  
working at capacity with-  
able to supply the demand.  
us factories are now pro-  
excess of

RK. Sept. 18 — Freight  
ics for the first week of  
ade public by the

the week before and a 37 cars, or 0.8 per cent. responding week of last increase of 37,732.

Due to the holiday,  
decrease of 3527 cars  
ous week but it was

over 1922.  
were 45,949 cars, 2972  
previous, 25,750 be-  
and 7988 under two  
loadings aggregated

7,000; practically all steers semi-demoral-

above \$10.50; many  
demand narrow,  
choice fed cows and  
to 25c lower mar-  
bolognas, \$4@4.25;  
pure, 1c.

desirable 250 to  
gely \$9.75@10.05;  
pound selections.  
g sows, \$8.75@9;  
\$8.75@9.25; esti-

STREET RAILWAY  
December, 1923.  
Street Railway in  
green

32

100



## PULLMAN CO. EARN \$11.55 A SHARE IN YEAR

Gross Revenue Highest in  
Company's History—Big  
Working Capital

The Pullman Company reports for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1924, net income available for dividends of \$15,068,688, equal to \$11.55 a share on the \$135,000,000 stock in the previous fiscal year net was \$12,216,936 after taxes and charges, equivalent to \$9.79 a share on \$125,000,000 stock.

The income account of the Pullman Company for the year ended July 31, 1924, compares as follows:

1924	1923
Rev. from cars.....	\$31,240,688
Ret. from mfg.....	7,904,428
Gross, Inc.....	14,141,414
Exp. and tax.....	57,286,330
Depreciation.....	7,254,565
Res. for def. maint.....	2,000,000
Prop. of acc. rec.....	8,991,156
Balance.....	15,068,688
Add to res. for def. maint.....	670,653
Res. for pen. ins.....	1,000,000
Dividends.....	10,702,221
Deficit.....	15,889,841
Surplus.....	2,899,841

President E. C. Taylor says in part: "The amount of gross revenue from cars reached the sum of \$31,240,688, the maximum of the history of the company, and truly reflects the prosperity that prevailed throughout our country. Convention and vacation travel responded in unusual volume to the customary seasonal reductions in railroad rates."

The wisdom of the policy pursued by your company, in putting back into the business a part of its earnings, is demonstrated in the ability of your company to finance the increasing needs of its transportation business without putting out interest-bearing securities.

The excess of cash, government bonds and certificates of indebtedness held in the treasury of your company amount to \$32,618,841, in addition to which your company's holdings of other bonds, stocks and car trust notes have a market value in excess of \$15,000,000, making the total value of cash and securities held by your company \$47,618,841. The cash and security holdings of Pullman Car & Manufacturing Corporation, amounting to \$11,166,498, and the stock of that corporation are not included in the above stated holdings of the Pullman Company.

Your company for many years conducted its manufacturing business separately, but to remove confusion and to simplify and expedite the conduct of your company's common carrier business, your directors decided upon a corporate segregation of the two branches of business for the purpose caused to be organized in the state of Illinois the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Corporation, with a capital stock of \$50,000,000.

The returns of the manufacturing department, for the period prior to the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Corporation, are included in the earnings reported by your company. Returns from the manufacture of Pullman cars and equipment have been very satisfactory during the year just closed and it is expected that the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Corporation will be completed, additional orders will be received as the railroad industry is still short of equipment.

The present-day cost of cars exceeds the amount available through depreciation on the retired units, and cars now being retired, and an appropriation of \$1,000,000 has been made to carry on the replacement of cars in the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Corporation. During the fiscal year just closed 34,356,238 revenue passengers were carried in Pullman cars, at an average of 22.2 passengers a day. These passengers, in the aggregate, traveled 1,160,000 miles, or an average distance of 283 miles per passenger. To accommodate this volume of travel it was necessary for the Pullman Car & Manufacturing Corporation to operate an average of 6224 cars a total distance of 927,000 car miles, which indicates that each car traveled an average distance of 49,000 miles a year, or approximately 407 miles a day.

Net income from the sleeping car business was \$7,688,688, or approximately 22 cents for each revenue passenger carried, or \$2.73 a day for each car owned by your company, and represents a net return of less than 5 per cent on a fair value of the properties used in conducting the carrier business.

At the close of the year your company owned 7704 Pullman cars, 460 new cars having been added during the year. Your company also owns 81 passenger coaches and six dining cars.

## NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:40 p. m.)

High	Low	High	Low
Adams Ex. Co. 4 1/2	81 1/2	Read rfg. 4 1/2	97
Alex. Rubber 3 1/2	95 1/2	Rio G. & W. 1st 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. Ag. 7 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 2nd 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. Chain 6 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 3rd 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. Sm. 4 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 4th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. Sugar 6 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 5th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 4 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 6th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 5 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 7th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 6 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 8th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 7 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 9th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 8 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 10th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 9 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 11th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 10 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 12th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 11 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 13th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 12 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 14th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 13 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 15th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 14 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 16th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 15 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 17th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 16 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 18th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 17 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 19th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 18 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 20th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 19 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 21st 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 20 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 22nd 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 21 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 23rd 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 22 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 24th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 23 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 25th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 24 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 26th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 25 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 27th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 26 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 28th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 27 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 29th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 28 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 30th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 29 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 31st 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 30 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 32nd 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 31 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 33rd 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 32 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 34th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 33 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 35th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 34 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 36th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 35 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 37th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 36 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 38th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 37 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 39th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 38 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 40th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 39 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 41st 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 40 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 42nd 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 41 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 43rd 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 42 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 44th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 43 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 45th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 44 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 46th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 45 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 47th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 46 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 48th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 47 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 49th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 48 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 50th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 49 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 51st 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 50 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 52nd 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 51 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 53rd 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 52 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 54th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 53 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 55th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 54 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 56th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 55 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 57th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 56 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 58th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 57 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 59th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 58 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 60th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 59 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 61st 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 60 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 62nd 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 61 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 63rd 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 62 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 64th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 63 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 65th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 64 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 66th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 65 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 67th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 66 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 68th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 67 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 69th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 68 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 70th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 69 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 71st 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 70 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 72nd 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 71 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 73rd 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 72 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 74th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 73 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 75th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 74 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 76th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 75 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 77th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 76 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 78th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 77 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 79th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 78 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 80th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 79 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 81st 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 80 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 82nd 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 81 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 83rd 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 82 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 84th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 83 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 85th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 84 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 86th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 85 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 87th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 86 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 88th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 87 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 89th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 88 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 90th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 89 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 91st 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 90 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 92nd 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 91 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 93rd 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 92 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 94th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 93 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 95th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 94 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 96th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 95 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 97th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 96 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 98th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 97 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 99th 4 1/2	99 1/2
Am. T. & C. 98 1/2	97 1/2	Rio G. & W. 100th 4 1/2	99 1/2

## REALTY EARNINGS BELOW LAST YEAR

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—While the U. S. Realty Company report for the quarter ended July 31, first of its fiscal year, shows a falling off in earnings, an analysis shows that the company did better than the published figures indicate, and according to officers, earnings were actually stabilized, and continuance of the 8 per cent common dividends is assured. Gross income was only \$22,649,000, less than the 1923 period, while net after expenses, interest, depreciation and taxes was equal to \$2.88 a share on \$10,142,500 common, compared with \$3.58.

All debenture bonds were paid off on July 1, and interest on the new bonds was not due until September 1. Moreover, the last quarter of the fiscal year is usually the most profitable.

WESTERN UNION  
STABLE EARNER  
Expansion Needs Appear to  
Make Dividend Change  
Unlikely

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—There has been considerable investment buying of Western Union around the present price of 112 1/2. There is nothing remarkable about this in view of the stable earnings, together with the fact that at 114 the yield on the stock, paying 7 per cent, is 6.14 per cent, which is high in these days of cheap money and in view of the fact that outside of the \$99,727 capital stock there is only \$47,081,500 funded debt.

Of the latter there are two issues, guaranteed bonds of subsidiaries, the outstanding of \$1,000,000 of Western Union first mortgage bonds, and the other \$1,500,000 of Western Union first mortgage bonds.

There is no reason to expect any immediate increase in the dividend rate of 7 per cent, although the company is earning this distribution with a very comfortable margin to spare, and could raise the rate if thought desirable.

Steady Expansion  
The policy of the Western Union, however, has been to pay for improvements and extensions out of earnings, for with the exception of \$15,000,000 bonds issued in 1921, the company has not changed its policy, which is notable in view of its great expansion in that period.

For the first six months of the current year earnings available to the stock were equal to \$6.09 a share, or the whole year's dividend requirement of only 91 cents. As the larger volume of business is recorded in the last six months of the year there is every reason to expect that Western Union will show earnings of \$11.19 for 1923.

Western Union is fast developing into one of the great international communication companies of the world. Its new cables will open some of the richest sources of business in southern U. S. and the Pacific, and its expansion in southern Europe by an American company, ought to be of inestimable benefit to American business men.

Besides cable development, Western Union is also making great strides in the telephone business, and is expanding its land lines in the United States.

Dividends  
Kansas City Southern declared the regular quarterly 1 per cent preferred dividend, payable Oct. 15 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Austin Nichols declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Reading Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Standard Gas & Electric declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

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## MANY ISSUES LAGGARDS IN STOCK MARKET

Some 250 Securities Fail to  
Rise in Same Degree  
as Have Averages

Some 250 issues dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange have not joined in the summer advance to the extent of making, as the averages have made, new highs for the year. Laggards include fertilizers, leathers, motors, oils, rubbers, sugars, textiles, and some equipments and steels.

American Water Works, rising 40 to 120, has tripled in price. Meanwhile a rise of 87 1/2 to 381 put General Electric—an industrial rather than a utility—only 44 per cent above its 1924 low.

U. S. Steel has risen only 17 1/2 to 117 1/2, or 39 per cent, while Southern Railway gained 31 1/2 to 70 1/2, or 82 per cent. Missouri Pacific preferred 25 1/2 to 54 1/2, or 39 per cent; Texas & Pacific 20 1/2 to 39, or 100 per cent.

Utilities and certain rails have been skimpier or outsiders for the main body of stocks. In the case of the year the rails as a class have advanced 12.67 points to \$2.65, or 15.8 per cent, from 23.34 points ended Aug. 20. The industrial average advanced 17.24 to 103.38, or 18.5 per cent.

The remaining rear-guard of sluggish or depressed issues has not yet well started investments to distinctly lame ducks. Representative laggards include American Telephone & Telegraph, with high and low thus far in 1924 and their recent price:

Stock: High Low Current  
Am. Tel. & T. Co. 49 1/2 48 1/2 49 1/2  
Am. Tel. & T. Co. 49 1/2 48 1/2 49 1/2  
Am. Tel. & T. Co. 49 1/2 48 1/2 49 1/2  
Am. Tel. & T. Co. 49 1/2 48 1







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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

## EDITORIALS

Though it is ten years since the war started, hardly any subject is more timely in both Germany and France than the question of who was responsible for it. It forms a debating point in the domestic politics of the day in each country, as well as in the mutual relations between the two. Though many professors are engaged in the study of the original documents, the issue is of more than academic interest and for the sake of future peace it is well that this matter should be thoroughly threshed out as soon as possible.

In the Peace Treaty, it will be remembered, Germany admitted having let loose the catastrophe through an act of aggression, but being obtained under duress this confession was not conclusive, or rather not convincing to the Germans themselves. To those less directly concerned this method of establishing a historical fact, which no man living in 1919 could alter, throws better light on the spirit that prevailed in Paris at the end of the war than on that which ruled in Berlin in the beginning. If the Germans had been solely responsible, the peace-makers would have done better to have let the historians demonstrate that guilt, than to have forced an admission from a defeated enemy represented by a totally different set of men. In fact, many new documents and much important evidence has come to light since 1919.

At any rate, the Germans themselves have never taken their confession seriously. They signed the Treaty in order to escape further invasion, they say. Now they take advantage of every new discovery which tends to alter the official allied interpretation of the origins of the war, to proclaim their entire innocence, which may be still harder to prove than their sole guilt. Now that their admission to the League of Nations has become more actual, they raise the issue again. If Germany is once more to be treated as a great power, instead of as a defeated enemy, the point will become one of the highest political moment. It will be a starting argument for a revision of the Treaty of Versailles, in which Germany's obligation to pay reparations is based on its act of aggression.

After the German Reichstag had voted the laws necessary for the application of the Dawes report, the Chancellor issued in the name of the Government a proclamation of thanks, adding a statement of the Government's intention to disclaim the war guilt as being "contrary to the facts of history." "It is the just demand of the German people," the statement continued, "to be freed from the burden of this false charge. Until that is done and as long as a member of the comity of nations is branded as a criminal to humanity, no true understanding and reconciliation between the peoples can take place."

But any attempt to formally alter the Treaty of Versailles is sure to arouse the opposition of the French Government, no matter what its political composition. So far M. Herriot seems to have been able to dissuade the Germans from bringing their declaration to the formal notice of foreign governments, as promised in the above proclamation. Such a move could only make his own attempt at a reconciliation all the harder. If the Treaty is to be revised, it will have to be done at first indirectly. The London Agreement is held by many to have been the first important breach. And Foreign Minister Stresemann of Germany has now disowned his quoted intentions to make the entry of his country in the League of Nations conditional on the remission of the war guilt, fixed in the Treaty. But, as he adds that the present German Government holds the same views as all of its predecessors since the Peace Treaty was signed, the subject must come up again. In fact there is every indication that it will come up in the near future at a Cabinet meeting under the direction of President Ebert himself. But it is unlikely that any definite action will be taken before the Reichstag meets in the middle of October.

In the meantime the historians keep on their investigations and the politicians in each country debate their findings, each side trying to make the best possible case for their own parties. German scholars express confidence that in this way the true role of their country will best be revealed and that forcing the issue through political methods is unwise, as leading to no conclusive results.

"Magna est veritas, et praevaleret."

Some startling facts are made public in a department bulletin recently published by the United States Department of Agriculture, under the title, "How the United States Can Meet Its Present and Future Pulp-Wood Requirements." One is told, for instance, that each American citizen used

150 pounds of paper in 1922, compared with less than sixty pounds in 1900, and that more than half of that 150 pounds was imported either as paper or as pulp and pulp wood; while less than one-fifth of the sixty pounds used in 1900 was imported. And, naturally, emphasis is laid on the critical nature of the timber supply situation in the United States, and suggestions are made as to whether and how, now or in the future, America can become independent.

Among the outstanding findings of a recent Government investigation instituted into the pulp and paper situation of the country the fact which has, of course, many times before been emphasized is pointed out once more, namely, that the forests of practically every region in the United States are being cut much more rapidly than they are being replaced by growth, and that in most regions the original timber supplies have been greatly reduced. Hence, primarily, the problem to be solved is in connection with increasing the supply of pulp wood in the forests of the country. The immediate problem presents three phases, the most urgent of which is the securing of an additional annual supply of more than 1,000,000 cords of pulp wood to offset the present pulp-wood imports. This, we are assured, purely economic causes make urgent, regardless of any other consideration whatever or of any future developments.

Another phase of the problem is to secure from American forests the pulp wood required to offset present pulp and paper imports, and the third phase is to meet the rapidly increasing paper requirements from the forests of the country, if possible. In reaching a satisfactory solution it is recognized that, though the main reliance must finally be placed upon the growing of timber, such a course, necessary as it is, hardly touches the immediate issues. To this latter end drastic curtailment, and promptness and intensity of forest management are advised as methods whereby some mitigation of the situation may be obtained.

Meanwhile, however, the point is urged that public interest in the pulp and paper problem carries public responsibility to aid in its solution. This responsibility revolves around the securing of permanent supplies of timber not alone for pulp-wood needs, but also for other phases of the timber industry. Efforts must be made to a greater extent than ever before to extend and improve protection against fire and other tree disabilities. And the development of satisfactory forms of timber insurance must be encouraged. By these and other similar methods, put into operation to supplement the main solution to be obtained by a large increase in the growth of timber in the forests of the United States, there is some hope that the present critical situation may be bridged over before it becomes even more serious than it is now.

While some 4,000,000 votes does not seem a large total compared with the approximately 63,000,000 Americans eligible to take part in the November election this year, yet as representing the "first voters" in a year when only a few ballots may decide the issue, great efforts are being made to swing them into line by the main political parties. The Republican Party, for example, has undertaken to canvass this vote with three distinct committees, the purpose of which will be to get in touch with college students, women, and workmen respectively. And the Democrats also have their plans all laid for similar activities. Just what will be the outcome, of course only the future can tell. One thing, however, is certain, that no voter who casts a ballot this year can find any justification for declaring that one vote more or less makes no difference. The way things look at present every ballot cast will exercise a perceptible influence in relation to the final result.

The question of parking space for automobiles in the congested sections of large cities has ceased to be in any sense a local problem. Of course every city regards it as peculiarly its own source of trouble, and in every city there are factors entering into the problem which add peculiar local difficulties to its solution. Bostonians think their narrow, crooked down-town streets make any effective system of regulation for this class of traffic peculiarly difficult; but Detroit and Chicago, with streets which are in the main straight and broad, are suffering quite as much from the impassable barrier of parked automobiles at each curb.

New York has taken the drastic step of prohibiting altogether the parking of cars in the down-town or Wall Street district. How successful the authorities are going to be in enforcement of the law is yet to be determined. Thus far they have applied only moral suasion, by calling attention of violators of the ordinance to its existence, and asking for its observance in future. But the police authorities announce that they will begin this week the enforcement of the ordinance and the infliction of penalties for its violation.

The evil which the American municipalities are seeking to correct will never correct itself. The problem is a growing and not a vanishing one. The streets are not getting wider, except in the few instances in which a municipality at enormous expense undertakes the task of widening them; while the flood of cars turned out by the manufacturers is steadily increasing.

The Christian Science Monitor some time ago suggested a plan which would ameliorate, though not wholly obliterate, the evil. The suggestion was that on three days of the week, only cars bearing even numbered license plates should be admitted to the congested section of the city; while on the other three days the cars bearing odd numbers should have access. It would mean, of course, a denial of entrance upon certain streets to one half of all privately owned motor vehicles for one half of the week. To that extent it would be an invasion of individual liberty. But the motor owners who protest against such a surrender of what they assume to be their rights are likely before long to be confronted by regulations in the greater cities prohibiting the entrance of cars at any time into certain sections. In this, as in most matters involving the relations of man to man, some measure of liberty must be surrendered if any at all is to be enjoyed. The New York ordinance prohibiting parking of cars in the down-town district is only a step in this direction.

The expedient is one likely to be imitated in most cities. If it inflicts a hardship upon the few, yet this conduces to the convenience of the many. Properly enforced, it will lead to the creation of suitable places for parking in these districts. Those facilities must be offered, not, as so often suggested, by seizing some public park, or in some other way taking the property of all the people for the benefit of the few who happen to own automobiles; but rather by the

creation of parking buildings which will afford suitable space at a small fee. This is practicable, and it is only justice to say that the man who desires to store his car by day has no more right to do it at public expense than he has so to store it by night.

President Coolidge's declaration in behalf of the material extension of the interest of the United States in aviation, and of the increase of appropriations for its encouragement, is both commendable and timely. The United States in this matter has followed what seems to be a curious precedent in its history, by leaving to other nations the task, the credit, and the benefit of developing in a practical way the art of navigating the air, which was invented and perfected by Americans. Air travel in Europe has become commonplace. Not only is it resorted to by people desirous of avoiding the delays and discomforts of the Channel passage between London and Paris, London and Amsterdam, and other continental points, but it has been developed between continental capitals.

The flight from Paris to Berlin, to Vienna, to Prague, or to Copenhagen, is now made with ease over regularly established commercial lines. All of these lines are assisted by government subvention, but all render initial and notable service by the carriage of mails and otherwise facilitating communication. The secondary service of maintaining an effective organization for the navigation of the air, and encouraging the study of its problems and the perfection of the machines, is one that cannot be overlooked by a government, so long as it seems to be the inclination of mankind to rely upon force rather than intelligence for the final settlement of international problems.

In the United States both the manufacture and use of airplanes languish. The congressional appropriations for the air service have been niggardly, amounting to less than \$30,000,000 for the Post Office, Army and Navy departments together. The Post Office Department, which established the transcontinental air mail, is already putting out signals of distress and pleading with the business community to make a larger use of that service, in order that it may be maintained. It is greatly to be hoped that every large commercial institution having transcontinental connections will respond to this appeal. But primarily it is the duty of the Government to support adequately the aviation interests of the Nation.

More and more it is apparent that control of the air, or at least a fleet of aircraft adequate for national defense, is going to be vital to the safety of any nation in war time. Maintenance of commercial routes, such as should be in existence in the United States today, will go far toward furnishing a nucleus for such a fleet. If the American people, always inclined to be a little boastful of their superior enterprise, were at all equal in their encouragement of air routes to the Europeans, they would have established commercial lines already between Boston and New York; New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; New York and Buffalo; New York and Chicago; Chicago and St. Louis; and indeed between most of the great cities which are now within a night-time of rail travel, and which would be brought within a two-hour distance by air. It is only a few days since a flier left Boston for New York, and made the round trip in a flat two hours' flying time.

It is to be hoped that the declaration made by the President is indicative of a purpose on his part to push this issue vigorously in the next Congress, and it is even more desirable that it may be looked upon as a wholly nonpartisan suggestion, a task to be taken up by any hands which may contribute to its successful accomplishment.

## Editorial Notes

Feel how one may individually concerning the League of Nations, there are but few who will not agree that the article, "Ten Years of War and Peace," in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, by Prof. Archibald Cary Coolidge of Harvard University, provides food for thought. Professor Coolidge points out that though people differ about the importance of its actual achievements in its comparatively crippled condition, no one will deny that whatever the League has accomplished has been unselfish and for the good of humanity. "To Soviet Russia the League may be an embodiment of the evil bourgeois spirit," he writes in part, "to the United States it may be an association of foreign idealists who wish to meddle in our business, to Latin America it may mean chiefly an opportunity to take part in the general affairs of the world free from the aegis of the United States, but to much of Europe it represents the one hope of the future against the recurrence of the disasters which have brought her to the verge of ruin." As such, surely it merits, to say the very least, the respect of civilization.

One of the most encouraging indications of forthcoming business prosperity in the United States is the marked increase in the public school registration which may be noted in widely divergent sections of the country. Since the general opening of the high schools last week virtually every large city has reported appreciable increments in enrollment. Available statistics show that the attendance of the public schools and of the universities, which are now preparing for heavy matriculations, is sensitive to the trend of business conditions, and, taken in a wide perspective, is a significant gauge of business stability. Increased registrations in the schools may certainly be taken to mean something more than an added interest in education. No claim is made that such figures reflect transitory business fluctuations, but that they do indicate, with no little certainty, a firm economic situation for the ensuing year is probably undoubted.

## Aviation in America

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Irish question, which is widely believed to have been settled—so far as it concerned Ulster by its acceptance of the Home Rule Act of 1920 and with respect to Southern Ireland by the Anglo-Irish Treaty—has, in line with tradition, broken through the barriers and burst upon the British political horizon at a time, and in a way, to cause an amount of agitation wholly out of proportion to the importance of any material or purely sentimental issue involved.

The question, in its revived form on the boundary adjustment, first became dangerously acute at a critical period during the London Interlarded Conference on Reparations, and for a time threatened such demoralization as to jeopardize all gratifying progress in this vexed problem. Quick action by the British Labor Government, however, quelled the Free State demands temporarily, but it may reasonably be asked whether the British leaders, impelled into hasty action by pressure from the Labor-Liberal coalition, did not maneuver themselves and their country out of the frying pan into the fire. At any rate, they are apparently about to experience a condition as uncomfortable and perhaps as trying as the fire itself.

Ever since the signature of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, with its loosely drawn boundary clause, was agreed to late one night nearly four years ago, after many hours of trying negotiation, the British Government has had a "hour of judgment" cloud hanging over it in regard to this very matter. The Ulster Government was from the first suspicious of the vagueness of the wording of the treaty, which is such that nobody can say with certainty what it means. Mr. Lloyd George says a parish here and a township there is all that is likely to be transferred, but the Southern Government is confident that the commission is bound to allot to it the whole counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone, because Roman Catholic majorities are claimed for these counties.

The Northern Government has taken alarm and, cognizant of the fact that with all Mr. Justice Feetham's acknowledged impartiality, the boundary commission is not to be a judicial body, has solidified in its opposition. The Government has, however, indicated its willingness to try to reach an agreed settlement, or submit to a verdict, even if it is one-sided one, provided nothing beyond rectification is involved.

The British Government is now, therefore, in the unenviable position of the man who has sold the same piece of ground to two individuals, one of whom appears to be unfriendly to him, both of whom appear unfriendly to each other and neither of whom offers the slightest hope of concession. In the claim of South Ireland for fulfillment, according to the "letter and spirit," there was an opportunity for harmonizing the rights of various parties beyond the reach of any reasonable complaint, since a judicial committee could be set up to divide the land. Ulster did not appoint a commissioner it could not be made to do so, and that without such an appointment the boundary commission could not legally be constituted in the absence of further legislation.

Mr. Lloyd George has been sympathizing with Ulster, including John St. Loé Strachey, editor of the Spectator, have said in fact that the treaty provided nothing more or less than a boundary commission by mutual consent. The British Government very properly refused to take

Most people have believed that the institution of slavery came to a deserved end with the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863. But our confidence in this respect has been rudely shaken by tales which have recently come out of Africa and which the League of Nations has attempted to verify. It seems that in many colonial possessions, particularly of France, Belgium and Great Britain, native chieftains still maintain slave households, which in a number of places European authorities have not dared to disturb. Fearing to overturn native institutions suddenly, the European powers in Africa are pledged to a policy of gradual emancipation. But in the case of thousands of persons, this pledge has not yet been fulfilled.

A distinction should be drawn between domestic slavery and the slave trade. While domestic slavery in Africa has been defended as a transitional development, the slave trade has always been condemned upon moral grounds. Although the slave trade with Africa was stamped out long ago, Arab and Negro chieftains still carry on this traffic in the darkest parts of Africa and transport these slaves to Arabia and Persia in defiance of the European powers. As late as 1915 slave dealing was carried on by natives in Nigeria and the Sudan. Following the war, the trade was revived between Madagascar and the African coast; in 1922 Arabs were reported to be selling slaves in Morocco. In an attempt to suppress this traffic, France now maintains a permanent naval "Red Sea" station, while Great Britain maintains two sloops in the Red Sea and two sloops and a special vessel in the Persian Gulf.

Although the powers may exercise some control over their colonies in Africa, they are well-nigh helpless in the case of such independent countries as Abyssinia. This Negro kingdom has been the center of domestic slavery and the slave trade. With the last several years slave raiders from Abyssinia have descended into the British territory of Kenya and the Sudan, and made off with large numbers of British subjects, who were forced to labor in the tribal households of Abyssinian chieftains. One witness recently saw "a convoy of 10,000 slaves marching toward the great slave market of Jimma." Also in the course of a single day's march along the trail this same individual said he had counted more than 50 captives who had dropped by the roadside.

Encouraged by the diplomatic pressure of the European powers, successive kings of Abyssinia—the Emperor Theodoros, Johannes, Menelik, and the present sovereign, Ras Tafari—attempted to suppress the slave traffic. But because of the disorganized condition of the kingdom, local chieftains have so far been able to flout the imperial will. Their defiance has been caused partly by the ease with which they have procured western firearms.

A large number of treaties have been signed for the suppression of the slave traffic. The first group of treaties, represented by the British-American treaty of 1862, allowed the reciprocal right to search vessels suspected of slave trading on certain parts of the high seas. In 1889 a great anti-slavery conference was held at Brussels, as a result of which a convention was signed by 17 powers, including the United States, defining measures to be taken on land for the suppression of the traffic. In this treaty the powers promised, among other things, to set up fortified posts and to organize flying columns to stop slave convoys in Africa. In it they also outlined a maritime zone, including the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea, within which warships were to look out for slaving vessels.

For some inexplicable reason, the machinery set up in the Brussels act for the suppression of the slave trade was scrapped in the St. Germain convention of September, 1919. The only provision in this regard in this new convention is that the powers "will endeavor to secure the complete suppression of slavery in all its forms and of the slave trade by land and sea." A similar obligation was imposed upon the powers holding mandates from the League of Nations.

But these obligations are too vague to be self-executory. Facts in regard to slavery need to be known, and these obligations need to be further defined. In 1922 the League Assembly passed a resolution requesting the Council to secure information in regard to the recrudescence of slavery. This information showed that the slave trade was especially prevalent in Abyssinia.

Since this country was independent, the League came to believe that the traffic there could best be eradicated through the kindly assistance of the outside world. Consequently in 1923 the Assembly admitted Abyssinia as a member of the League of Nations. But she was first obliged to accept the anti-slavery obligations laid down in the St. Germain convention of 1919, to agree to ratify the Arms Traffic convention; and to consider any recommendation of the Council of the League of Nations as to the fulfillment of these obligations. In March, 1924, the Abyssinian Government published a new decree pro-

## A Review of the Present Irish Crisis

By DEMAREST LLOYD

advantage of a technicality to escape its obligation, and immediately gave notice that legislation would be introduced to give effect to the "intention" back of the boundary clause. But here is where the chance to put the whole matter on a basis of even-handed justice was missed.

The British Government introduced legislation, the aim of which was to allay the growing suspicion in Southern Ireland that Great Britain was trying to break its word given in the treaty. But this bill merely empowers the British Government to make an appointment for Ulster, in default of its doing so, and does nothing to clear up the vagueness of the boundary clause, or confine the powers of the commission to what everyone would naturally suppose—and what Lord Birkenhead and Mr. Lloyd George have proclaimed to be—namely, rectification and not dismemberment. The Irish question, therefore, looms large and also those slogans of the pre-war days of 1914: "No coercion of Ulster" from the Lords and Conservatives, and "Abolition of the House of Lords if they thwart the House of Commons" from the other end of the political scale.

No one can foresee what will happen, for it is always the unexpected that comes to pass in these Irish crises. The British Government, it may confidently be expected, will try to do the fair thing, for whether or not John Bull ever acted as anything like a bully in the days of his expanding imperialism, there is no doubt that today he is a very moderate, sensitive individual. He wants to be gentle, and in being so sometimes appears over-gentle. He wants to be fair, and so he tends to be over-fair, especially to those whose interests are at variance with his own. This has been true in his foreign relations, notably in regard to debts and also in imperial affairs, such as Ireland, India and Egypt, where old policies have been discarded and every conceivable attempt made to conciliate the hostile elements.

Many Englishmen are wondering whether this practice has not been overdone, for Great Britain has not only sacrificed its interests but, in conciliating its enemies, it has discriminated against friends and former supporters. It is not the English who have suffered most from lawlessness in Southern Ireland, but rather the loyalists who have been slain, bruised or driven out, and in many more cases, had their houses burned. The boundary commissioners, if they ever set to work as such, will not lose sight of the fundamental conception of English law that it is better for a dozen guilty men to escape than for one innocent person to be punished. This shows the value placed on individual human life.

Thus, in this matter of boundary adjustment it may well be asked whether it is not better for hundreds, even thousands, of Irish Nationalists to suffer disappointment in their nationalistic aspirations than for one innocent, law-abiding, industrious, loyalist family to incur the risk of treatment similar to that which has already been meted out to loyalists in Southern Ireland. The history of Ireland has too many instances of sacrifices of innocent human life on the altar of sentimental and academic forces, and it is greatly to be hoped that the wisdom gained from the experiences of the past, combined with the great desire for peace on all sides in the present, will disclose some method by which this process will not again be repeated.

## Slavery and the League of Nations

By RAYMOND LESLIE BUELL  
Of the Department of Government, Harvard University

viding that children born of slaves in the future should be free.

The great obstacle to the League's anti-slavery campaign has been lack of information and lack of administrative machinery. For this reason, the formation of an anti-slavery committee of the League has been proposed. Such a committee was discussed at the Fourth Assembly and at the meeting of the Council last December. The subject—and the whole question of slavery—will again confront the Assembly in its meeting this coming fall. And in the happy solution of this problem the League should have the support of the whole civilized world.

## Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

### The Use and Abuse of Automobiles

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The writer has been greatly interested in the Monitor's opposition to the vivisection of animals, and wishes to call attention to a condition which is causing far more suffering to human beings than vivisection is causing to animals.

At the Highways Conference held at New Haven in June this year, it was brought out that 16,000 persons were killed and 640,000 injured in motor-vehicle accidents in the United States in 1923. Whatever may be said against the vivisection of animals, it cannot be charged that those who vivisect in their laboratories do so for pleasure. What defense can be offered for those who in gratifying their desire for indulgence in a certain form of pleasure, or by their utilization of a certain convenience, bring untold sorrow and indescribable suffering to vast numbers of their fellow men?

It is usually maintained that the pleasures of motoring are legitimate pleasures which all are entitled to enjoy. It is probably true that a pleasant ride in an automobile is a perfectly innocent form of recreation if considered solely by itself, but unfortunately when the indulgence in a pleasure involves the hurling of a heavy and powerful mass of mechanism swiftly and silently along roads which many must cross, such pleasure only too often results in tragedy.

It will deny that if motor-vehicles were to be used only for necessary purposes the casualties from automobile accidents would be greatly lessened. It is the unnecessary or excessive use of automobiles that is the cause of so many accidents, and it would be a decidedly humane action for the people to turn to pleasures less harmful than motoring. It is indeed an unfortunate condition if the resources of Americans have become so limited that a large part of the people must resort to their pleasure to that which kills and cripples thousands annually.

Summit, N. J.

G. S. T.

### Another Angle on the Voting Question

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The recent editorials in the Monitor on the duty of voting at primary and general elections, I have read with interest. In connection therewith I want to present the situation which usually exists in the district in which I live.

In the Republican primaries there is generally no contest, except now and then on county officers. But so far as I can recall there has never been a contest on any district office during the many years that I have been a voter in that district. One has no option but to vote for the candidates supported by the organization, unless, perhaps, he chooses to write in the names of some persons in the name spaces provided on the ballot for that purpose. This may satisfy his conscience, if he does not approve the organization candidates, but in reality it is wholly ineffective.

To wrest the control of political nominations from the bosses requires much more than voting at the primaries. The boss, having his organization behind him, names his candidates, and knows very well that they will be nominated at the primaries, unless there be a well-organized opposition. Someone must be willing to make the contest; must make an appeal to the voters, and try to get enough votes to overcome the regular party machine. This involves an immense amount of labor and much expense.

Until American citizens are more willing than they now seem to be to sacrifice their personal interest, as well as their comfort and convenience, to the public welfare, with the hope of material reward, it is not wise that the primaries afford any effective means of bringing about the selection of candidates for office on a truly democratic basis.

Brooklyn, N. Y.

VOTER.